

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 8.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

NO. 1.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
8:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:26 A. M. Daily.	
12:48 P. M. Daily.	
3:53 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
4:53 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
8:06 P. M. Daily.	
9:11 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
12:30 A. M. Daily.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:53 A. M. Daily.	
12:10 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the cemeteries and Third St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 10 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
" " " "	6:45	12:10
" " " "	6:45	4:53
" " " "	6:45	6:56

## MAIL CLOSURES.

North.	A. M.	P. M.
" " " "	8:55	12:25
" " " "	6:15	6:25

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. F. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
O. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. E. Thompson.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
G. O. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

## DEPRIVITY IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

Missionary Says it Will Take a Century to Civilize the People.

Tacoma, Wash. — Rev. Henry W. Huntzell, a Methodist Episcopal missionary, sent out from Chicago to Chosung, in Southern China, has just returned after two years at his station, broken in health and well-nigh discouraged by the depravity in the part of the Orient which he has been laboring to uplift. He says the slave trade is carried on without restraint in all the southern provinces, and other customs of the natives are equally shocking. He declares it will take a century to civilize that part of China.

"It will take 100 years or more of hard work and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to civilize Southern China," he says. "In Southern China murder is as frequent as meals, and it is called a custom instead of a crime. The natives have little or no moral law. There is a marriage law, but it is only for the protection of the male inhabitants. A Southern Chinese woman, once married to a man, can never desert him. A man can have as many wives as he likes.

"The slave traffic is rampant in all parts of the southern provinces. Men dispose of their daughters and wives in the same manner as in this country we dispose of live stock.

"Notwithstanding these conditions, within three years since our mission was opened we have made 300 converts. We have established two schools and our meetings are well attended."

One Killed and One Hurt in Idaho Wreck Butte. — A special to the Miner from Missoula says: As a result of a collision on the Northern Pacific between a light engine eastbound crashing into a double-header freight train a few miles west of Hope, Idaho, P. Sayers of this city was killed and Engineer A. L. Bussey of this city was severely injured, and the three engines badly wrecked. No statement as to the cause of the accident could be obtained.

## COAST NEWS GIVEN IN SHORT ITEMS

Occurrences of Interest from All Quarters of the Pacific Coast.

## HAPS AND MISHAPS OF THE WEEK

Current Events Related in Newsy Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

Goat-raising bids fair to become a profitable industry in the Sacramento valley foothills. Recently 9000 pounds of mohair was shipped to New York from Corning, for which a good price will be received. The animals multiply rapidly and grow an extra fine quality of fleece. Farmers are watching development of the industry, and many will embark in it.

Captain Edgar Jadin received by mail approval from the War Department of the specifications for continuing the jetty in San Diego harbor. The improvement will be advertised here and in San Francisco, Seattle and Portland October 27th, and bids will be opened by Captain Jadin November 26th. About 7500 feet of construction is necessary in the entire contract, and of the amount 4000 feet is completed.

Dr. Robert W. Murphy, a young physician who lived at the Russ House, San Francisco, committed suicide by shooting in a lavatory on the main floor of the hostelry. Death was instantaneous. The only reason advanced by his relatives and by those who knew him is despondency resulting from ill health. He was wealthy, and, according to report, happily married, but he had suffered for some time from heart disease.

Engine 151, drawing a northbound freight, blew up at Surf, a station in the northern part of Santa Barbara county. The train was being taken on to a siding when the explosion occurred. The crown shot on the front end of the boiler was blown 500 feet up the track and the engine demolished. Fireman Richardson, who came from San Francisco to work on the Coast division, was badly injured and may die. Two other members of the crew were badly burned and scalded, but their injuries are not fatal. The engine was a "Mogul," one of a lot recently introduced on the Coast division.

Thousands of pounds of Nevada county fruit is rotting on the trees and on the ground for lack of a market. Daily wagon loads of the fruit are taken to Nevada City and Grass Valley, but there is no sale. The canneries are too far from supplies to allow profitable shipment and on account of reloading fruit from small cars into refrigerators at Colfax the expense of shipping would be too great. The condition is causing considerable discussion and it is probable that next year a cannery will be established to profitably handle the fruit crop.

Woodland lake, in Clark county, Washington, in the district recently devastated by forest fires, is filled with the bodies of wolves, bears, foxes, deer and numerous small animals. A timber cruiser, who returned from a trip through that country, a man named Duval, tells of the situation. The lake in question is located in the mountains of Clark county. As the flames worked down the mountain sides and gradually closed in around this lake, hundreds of wild animals sought shelter and safety along its banks. As the fire grew nearer they entered the water, only to be either drowned or smothered.

Boring for oil that is known to exist in Shasta county will now be resumed and prosecuted until a good flow is secured. The Mount Shasta Oil Company, operating on the sand flats east of Redding and in Napa county, will begin active work on their Sand Flat well. The hole was down 500 feet and a good quality of oil was found, when lack of funds caused a temporary suspension of operations. Thomas Fennell, one of the chief promoters of the company, is in Redding with instructions from company headquarters to proceed with the well. An assessment on the stock of the company will be levied. This is good news to the people of the entire county.

Mrs. Sarah Davenport, a widow, who lives on the Stoll ranch near Sugar Loaf, is mourning the loss of buried treasure amounting to nearly \$500, and representing the savings of years. She seldom had occasion to visit her underground bank, and when she recently recovered from a fever she could not recall its exact location, owing to the after effects of the disease. In despair she visited a traveling hypnotist known as "Are-no," and to him she told her troubles. He professed to be puzzled, and insisted on examining the ground personally. This he did, but apparently without result. However, examination after his departure showed that he had dug over the ground, and the finding of the empty treasure box told the rest. Mrs. Davenport delayed several days before reporting the matter, and it is feared there is little chance of apprehending the despoiler.

## Lemon Rates Cut.

Los Angeles. — The announcement was made both by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe companies that on and after December 1st, until the following April 30th, the rate of \$1 per hundred will be charged on lemons in carload lots from all California points where the rate heretofore has been \$1.25. In former seasons it has been urged by the grower that the rate of \$1.25 was so high that he was unable to get his product into the East with any profit, and that in many instances it would have been better to have dumped the fruit than to have handled it. Now it is hoped he will have a better show in competition with foreign lemons. It is stated that the growers can ship fruit East under the new rate at a fair profit.

## Siberian Wheat Crop Poor.

St. Petersburg. — Reports received from Siberia say that the wheat harvest there is very poor.

## CONDITIONS IN HAWAII SCANDALOUS

Curse of Islands the Scum of States, Says Dr. Twombly.

## HOME RULE PARTY IS CORRUPT

Worst Elements, He Declares, Are the Lowdown American, Carpet-Baggers and Adventurers. — Times Are Hard.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y. — At the Mohonk Lake Indian conference, the Rev. Dr. Twombly, who has been a resident of Hawaii for some time, addressed the conference on the present situation in those islands. He said the conditions there were dark and depressing. The times are hard, owing to the unwise action of the local Legislature dominated by the Home Rule party. Crime, drunkenness, idleness and other vices were on the increase.

The worst elements in Hawaii today, he declared, were the lowdown Americans, carpet baggers, adventurers and other scum from the States, who have drifted there in recent years. Some of these men had obtained Federal appointments in the judiciary and other offices and had brought shame and scandal upon the administration of law and justice. Added to this element were the deserters from ships, professional criminals and many "never-do-wells" from the States, who had come there since annexation, but who were now voters. The dominance of elements like these in the politics and legislation of the islands constituted one of the gravest perils of the situation, said Twombly.

A limit upon the franchise seemed to be absolutely imperative if the local government was ever to be administered on a wise, honest and economical basis. Another danger was that the interests of Hawaii would be put more and more in the background in the future colonial policy of the United States or subordinated to other interests which were antagonistic.

An address by Rev. Douglas Birnie, who has been a pastor in Honolulu for several years, followed. He confirmed what Dr. Twombly had said in regard to the evils arising from an ignorant, corruptible and irresponsible vote, which had given an opportunity to unscrupulous politicians. He drew a picture of the conditions in the islands and said that the only hope for the future lay in a wise restriction of the suffrage, the introduction of Chinese labor upon the surrounding plantations and reform of the judiciary.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD EPITOMIZED

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

## TELEGRAMS FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Short, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Cream of the Week's Events in a Form Appreciated by Busy Readers

The Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle cables that the Czar has pardoned all students who were guilty of participation in revolutionary street disturbances there.

In a dispatch from Rio Janeiro a correspondent of the London Times says that official statements of the Bolivian Government published Tuesday indicate that Bolivia would not yield to the pretensions of Brazil in the direction of annulling the concessions granted an American syndicate for exploiting territories in the Acre district.

Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University has made a brief report to the United States Fish Commission at Washington on his recent voyage to the Samoan islands in the interest of the Commission. He says he succeeded in securing 600 specimens of fish, of which about 25 per cent are believed to be unclassified and unknown to science. The specimens are now being overhauled at Stanford University.

The steamer Kenshi Maru, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., brings news of the drowning of nine Americans and Europeans as the result of the capsizing of a launch on the Siberian coast. The launch was landing passengers from the steamer Sungari at Kamchatka and capsized in the surf, drowning all. Included were Messrs. Steele and Monod, American citizens, the latter founder of the Monod Hospital in Seattle.

Dawson intends making an exhibit of prize turnips at the St. Louis Exposition. Giant turnips from gardens in and about Dawson are being displayed there. Several are on exhibition which weigh fifteen pounds and measure thirty-four inches in circumference. One is larger than an ordinary hat and is the finest specimen ever seen by any who have viewed it. All Yukon turnips are tender and crisp as a result of being subjected to a blazing sun for so many hours daily during the summer.

The general belief that a secret treaty is in existence between Germany and Great Britain relative to the prospective division of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa has received further confirmation in the House of Commons from the evasive replies of Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne to questions on the subject. The Secretary parried all questions, saying that if such treaty existed he, in the nature of things, was precluded from giving its terms.

Several hundred volumes of Congressional records have been used as fuel by the Young Men's Christian Association of Meriden, Conn. Superintendent Schoerke says there is no coal in the bins and tons of unused books are on the shelves. He sees no reason why they should not be put to some use. Some of the books are bound in sheepskin. Other books will follow the records for heating purposes unless the price of coal soon goes down.

The greatest gas well ever struck in Armstrong county, if not in Pennsylvania, is now sending into the air more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. It is defying all efforts to bring it under control. The well is on the Peter Kerr farm, a short distance south of Worthington, Pa. The gas escaping, it is estimated, would supply a city of 13,000 inhabitants. In the eleven days that have elapsed since the sand was struck more than 220,000,000 cubic feet of gas, it is believed, have gone to waste.

Advices received from the coal fields in France show that disorders of a minor nature are becoming more frequent. There have been repeated attempts at intimidation and so many endeavors to derail trains carrying non-striking have been made at Decazeville, in the coal mining district

of the department of Aveyron that the authorities there have been compelled to have the trains bearing non-striking preceded by a train filled with soldiers, which is itself to be preceded by a pilot engine.

Colonel John S. Mosby, special agent of the Interior Department, called upon the President recently and laid before him the result of his investigation of the illegal occupation of public lands in Colorado and other Western States by stock raisers. Colonel Mosby told the President that millions of acres of public land that ought rightfully to be open to the homestead settler were occupied by stock raisers. After concluding the investigation it is making, the Interior Department will oust such stock raisers as are occupying the public lands unlawfully.

## Poisoned His Mistress.

London. — George Chapman, who came from America in 1893 and who is now the landlord of a Southwark saloon, poisoned a young woman who had lived with him as his wife. It transpired that this was the third woman who had died within five years in houses owned by the prisoner. Both the other women mentioned as having died in Chapman's houses were his wives. The police have intimated that they might want to examine the bodies.

## Found Dead on the Links.

Chicago. — The body of Nelson Anderson, a widely known steamship man, was found on the Washington Park golf links. There was a bullet hole in the man's head, but no trace of any weapon. Anderson was one time general manager of the White Star Steamship Company and was at one time connected with the Atlantic Steamship Company. His home was in Chicago.

## PRESIDENT'S ORDER WILL AVERT FAMINE

Foreign Vessels Permitted to Engage in Philippine Coastwise Trade.

## COMMISSION WILL ACT AT ONCE.

It Is Expected That the Freight Situation Will Be Relieved Immediately, the Supply of Rice Increased and the Price Reduced.

Manila. — It is believed that President Roosevelt's order permitting foreign vessels to engage in coastwise trade through the Philippine islands will relieve immediately the interisland freight situation, as well as improve the supply and lessen the cost of rice, in which article a famine is threatened. The Civil Commission intends to act at once on the President's order, hoping thereby to avert suffering among the poorer Filipinos. It is expected that a number of British, German, Japanese and Chinese vessels will engage in the interisland trade. Existing freight rates from Manila to some ports in the archipelago exceed the rate from San Francisco to Manila.

Agriculture in the islands, already impaired on account of the war and cholera, has been further injured by locusts. These have appeared in many places and are working serious injury to the crops. The advent of locusts, together with the fall of the price of silver, renders business and industrial prospects in the Philippines gloomy.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars has been realized from the sale of food supplies in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, Luzon and in the island of Mindoro. These sales were conducted with the idea of aiding the people and the work was carried on by General Bell. The sum derived has been turned over by General Bell to the insular Government, and it will be expended by the Civil Commission among the people of Batangas, Laguna and Mindoro.

The cholera is gaining a strong foothold on the island of Mindanao. It is expected to spread there as it has elsewhere in the islands. It continues to be bad in the province of Iloilo, island of Panay, but it is light elsewhere. It has disappeared from Manila. The cases reported up to date exceed 100,000.

General Sumner has completed his inspection of the proposed roadway from Iligan to Lake Lanao, Mindanao. He will return to Zamboanga and will then go to Camp Vickers to organize and start the expedition against the Sultan of Bacolod.

## TRAINMEN SMUGGLE CHINESE.

Celestials Carried West From El Paso in Freight Cars.

El Paso, Texas. — A Chinese smuggling fraud that surpasses anything of the kind yet unearthed on the border was made public here when it became known that several Southern Pacific trainmen, who had been under the surveillance of secret service men for months, had been discharged for their connection with the conspiracy.

For six months past half a dozen United States Marshals and secret service men have been at work between here and Tucson, endeavoring to get at the bottom of the case. Among other things, they learned that freight trainmen had been engaged in conveying contraband Chinese from this point to the California line, hidden in boxcars, and that they had received large sums of money for their service. The result was that six trainmen are reported to have been dismissed from the service by the division superintendent.

According to the report \$100 per head was the sum paid for Chinese smuggled in this manner to Tucson, and \$150 to Yuma. As the trainmen had not directly violated the exclusion act there were no arrests. A man well known on the border is said to have been at the head of the smuggling scheme as agent for the Chinese.

## Convicted of Murder.

Santa Ana. — Jose Urivez was found guilty of murder in the second degree in the Superior Court here for clubbing Jose Cabrillas to death in a sheep shearers' camp near Fullerton on September 14th. Sentence will be pronounced November 12th. The crime for which Urivez was tried was committed in a drunken brawl.

The People's Store  
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,  
South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,  
Hay, Grain and Feed. ++  
Wood and Coal. ++ ++

Lumber Yard  
ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,  
South San Francisco, Cal.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.



E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

His satanic majesty acts as receiver for moral bankrupts.

Speaking of gloves, three of a kind aren't in it with two pairs.

The lucky man is the plucky one who sees and grasps an opportunity.

Corn is king, and that trolley car accident in Massachusetts came near making Hay President.

"Teddy," Jr., wants to be a railroad magnate. Well, a boy can be most anything he wants to be in this country.

The Baldwin expedition has demonstrated that a very warm controversy can be carried on in a very cold climate.

There seems but one way to get even with J. Pierpont Morgan, and that is for all of us to take out insurance on his life.

Everything is coming to light nowadays. A correspondent has just found out and explained "Why the Dead Sea Is Dead."

Minister Wu is writing his impressions of America. If he can write as ingeniously as he advertises himself the book will be a wonder.

The public executioner of Paris is said to be one of the most enthusiastic of automobilists. Evidently he is not averse to doing business overtime.

The bicycle trust has collapsed because people have quit riding wheels. Unfortunately the same kind of methods cannot be used on the coal trust.

It is alleged that the editor of the London Saturday Review stood under an American flag by mistake the other day and was eleven minutes "coming to."

J. Pierpont Morgan gave a dollar to a New York newsboy the other day, and the papers printed nearly half a column about it. Other rich people who wish to see their names in print now know how to proceed.

Two Doukhobors are said to have died from trying to live on grass. The cow may seem to have several advantages over us, but let us see. Isn't it the cow that has seven stomachs and is liable to seven attacks of dyspepsia at once?

In that land of shadows where men are supposed to repent the wrong deeds done in this life some obscure corner will doubtless be reserved for those who have been worse than sinners in that they were blunderers. There will meet the trolley man who did not notice, the boy who left the door of the elevator open, the man who rocked the boat and the individual who did not know it was loaded. Doubtless, too, this will be one of the most unhappy groups among the multitudes.

The plan to bore a tunnel seven miles long through the Sierra Nevada Mountains at a cost of \$14,000,000 in order to shorten by twelve hours the trip over the Central Pacific is an illustration of the immense resources of our great corporations and the wonderful wealth of our country as a whole. Were it a task proposed by the national government all sorts of complications would follow the introduction of the proposal into the realm of political discussion, but a board of directors entrusted with power by thousands of stockholders can order it done and the work is at once under way.

This is the story of an elopement. It occurred aeons ago, so far back that historians do not pretend to make a guess, and was brought to light by Amos Harrit, an Eastern scientist, in Colorado. The hero and heroine were cliff dwellers. At a place where no relic hunter has ever trod this scientist found a cliff dwelling whose entrance was barred by a great stone. Inside he found two skeletons in a state of excellent preservation. It was apparent from the relative sizes that one was once a man and the other had been a woman. With faces close to the stone floor and lying with their heads toward the door the grim relics were close together, and one bony arm of the woman lay across the neck of the man. It is plain from other evidences that the young couple fled together and had been pursued. The avengers followed and the battle took place. This is shown by one crushed skull among the skeletons lying outside. Harrit believes that some bold lover stole a bride, and that upon being pursued he took refuge in the cave with the barred door. When his friends came to his rescue it was too late, and they left him and his sweetheart together. And thus is the object lesson left for another race of people ages after the romantic tragedy. Love is immortal. You could almost prove that by archeology. "Nor things present, nor things to come, nor heights, nor depths, nor any other creature shall be able to separate" a twain bound together by love. Hatred cannot long survive. The grave, at the farthest, is its goal. Love is eternal because—love is God.

There is some reason to believe that the excessive use of slang in recent times takes the place of the earlier habit of swearing. If we may trust

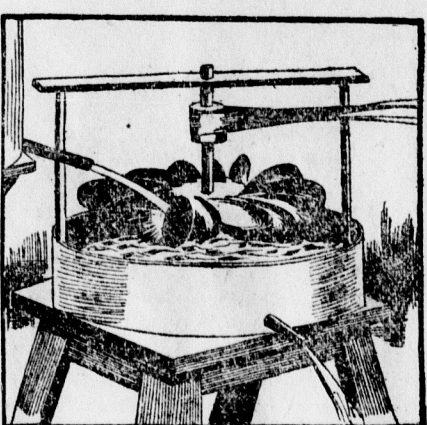
Shakespeare, and for the most part he is very reliable, lords and ladies of high degree in his day, as well as persons of humbler state, were given to round, sonorous oaths. According to history Queen Elizabeth herself was addicted to the habit and expressed her mind in terms that were as profane as they were forcible. A writer in the New York Times calls attention to the enormous number of oaths which are a vital part of historical novels. Sir Walter Scott's romances are saturated with them and writers of the present day create much of their local atmosphere by a shower of profanity which at once recalls the fourteenth, the sixteenth or the seventeenth century. Whether the English law imposing a fine of one shilling on a laborer and two shillings on a gentleman for swearing had anything to do with the decrease in profanity or whether a more refined social order put a limit to its excess, the fact remains that swearing is far less common than formerly and the woman who swears is not known, at least in polite society. But, as if some kind of explosive were necessary to give vent to excessive emotions, slang is now resorted to on all occasions. Stanley Hall would doubtless say that it served a double purpose—that of giving vent to pent-up feelings and of enabling embarrassed youth to find a tongue. Objectionable as slang is, it is a higher evolution of speech than profanity, and since the latter has been so far relegated to the past as to be heard no longer in refined circles there is hope that its successor, modern slang, will eventually yield place to something that shall give full expression to the feelings and at the same time be agreeable to the ear.

A census report shows that there is considerably less illiteracy among children between 10 and 14 years of age than there was ten years ago, and this is rightly interpreted as evidence of the increased efficiency of the school system. In many States the number of such children who cannot read and write is hardly appreciable. Starting, for example, with the Territory of Oklahoma, which has a percentage of 97.28 of literates, the range upward is to 99.66 in Nebraska, there being twenty-eight States in this list besides Oklahoma and the District of Columbia. The first State below the dividing line is Missouri, 96.64 per cent, and a second list, comprising the more illiterate division, would be made up entirely of the Southern and border States—Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory. If it were considered by itself alone the showing might be thought very discouraging, for in one State, Louisiana, the percentage of illiteracy among the children is 32.88, but the significant fact is that there has been a great improvement. Confining ourselves to the Southern and border States alone, we note the following changes in percentages of children between the ages named who can read and write:

	1890.	1900.
Delaware .....	90.96	95.49
Missouri .....	94.48	96.64
Maryland .....	90.54	96.36
West Virginia .....	89.16	94.74
Kentucky .....	85.17	91.56
Texas .....	85.43	90.74
Florida .....	82.43	86.24
Tennessee .....	80.94	85.08
Virginia .....	77.32	84.53
Arkansas .....	77.89	83.80
North Carolina .....	80.28	88.25
Mississippi .....	73.47	77.62
Georgia .....	66.75	77.21
Alabama .....	64.50	71.11
South Carolina .....	70.03	70.44
Louisiana .....	57.26	67.12

It will be observed that the improvement has been general and that good progress has been made where the illiteracy was greatest. The records of North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana are especially noteworthy and encouraging.

#### HERE'S A TURBINE MADE OF MUSSEL SHELLS.



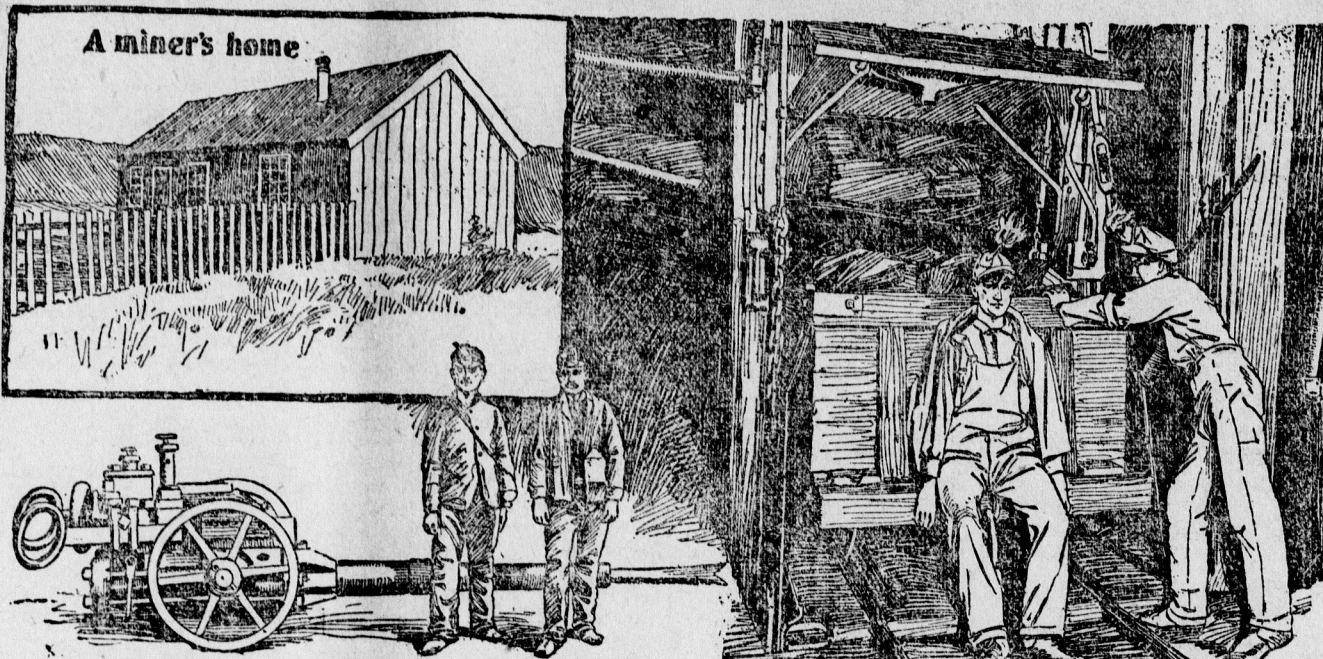
To make the pretty turbine shown in our illustration we take a large round wooden box, without a cover, and insert near the bottom a small pipe made of wood or tin to allow the water to flow off. To make the box watertight we close all the cracks with putty and paint the inside with thick paint. In the center of the bottom we fasten a button having a small cavity to serve as turning point of the turbine's axle. We fasten two small sticks of wood on two opposite points of the box and a broader wooden strip, with a hole in its center for the axle connecting their tops, as shown in our illustration. We fasten a cork near the upper end of the wooden axle to hold the belt.

To make the wheel we take a larger round piece of cork or wood, and make teeth-like incisions to hold the shells, which we fasten with little screws. After the wheel is done we fasten it to the axle.

To set the turbine in motion, we have to play a thin but strong stream of water on the shells, as shown in our illustration, and the little turbine will work like a regular water wheel, setting in motion whatever little machinery we attach to it.

A girl learns sooner than a boy that it is necessary to conceal many things from company.

## MEN WHO MINE THE SOFT COAL



Boring machine used in soft coal mines

It has been impressed upon the people of this country during the past few months that there is vastly more in the subject of coal mining than has ever come to light in the books of statistics. Coal, as everybody knows, is divided into the "soft" and "hard," otherwise known as bituminous and anthracite. Soft coal is mined to the extent of nearly four times the anthracite.

An appeal to statistics will show that of the coal annually mined in the world, estimated at about 840,000,000 tons, the United States produces nearly 290,000,000 tons (that is the output of last year), or not far from one-third the total product. Until year before last the United States ranked second as a coal producing country, with Great Britain in the lead, but that year our country forged to the front with an excess over Johnny Bull of some 5,000,000 tons. Last year these countries produced, respectively, the United States 288,000,000 tons, Great Britain 246,000,000 tons, and by now the Britons are left hopelessly behind, for we are supplying the world with coal and sending it to the very ports from which a short time ago John Bull was himself shipping it to foreign parts.

While the estimates for 1901 have been compiled, yet the most reliable figures as a basis of comparison are those of 1900, when we produced a total of about 264,000,000 tons of coal, of which about 53,000,000 tons were anthracite and 211,000,000 tons bituminous, valued respectively and approximately at \$103,000,000 and \$220,000,000. So it seems that the figures award bituminous coal the palm not only for total production in tons, but for value. While the tonnage of anthracite now sent to market is fully 50 per cent greater than it was ten years ago, the production of bituminous coal has increased nearly fourfold, and its army of miners has kept pace with its enormous advance. Twenty years ago it was estimated that the available tonnage of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania exceeded 33,547,200,000 tons, and last year it produced in excess of 85,000,000 tons. All the coals of the Appalachian field, it is said, are bituminous, and most of the coal distributed throughout the United States in its vast fields, extending from New England to California, is of that character. The Appalachian field is roughly reckoned as lying immediately west of the eastern frontier of the Appalachian mountains, extending from New York State to Alabama, a distance of about 900 miles. But this one field is hardly a "patch" upon what is known to exist in the farther and middle west, though it is 20,000 square miles in area. Almost every State in the Union west of Massachusetts and south of the great lakes has its immense field, chiefly of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal, which furnishes labor for thousands and adds materially to its wealth.

The soft coal miners are, as a rule, more contented than the hard coal men, and this is owing not so much to any improvement in their condition as compared with the others, but somewhat to their nationality. Most of the original bituminous miners were Cornishmen, sturdy, hardworking and frugal. Of late years there has been an intrusion of half wild Poles, Huns and other immigrants, so that conditions are not exactly the same now as they used to be. But in the main the soft coalers are well housed, well dressed and good natured. Many of them have neat little houses with gardens attached, and as their rents are low, their fuel to be had almost for nothing and the wear and tear of their clothing, especially of their boots and shoes, nothing to be compared with that of the hard coaler, their necessary expenses are relatively small.

It cannot be denied that on the whole social conditions are more conducive to well being in the soft coal districts than in the hard. As these districts are usually near the agricultural regions, the miners are well and cheaply supplied with food.

#### LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

It is well to wander sometimes in the land of Make-Believe, Through its ever-smiling gardens, where the heart may cease to grieve, Where the beds are gay with roses and the paths are paved with gold, And our hopes, like soaring songsters, their mercurial wings unfold. Let us all be little children for a while and make our way Through the sweet and sunny meadow land of Make-Believe to-day.

There's a Queen within an arbor, where she rules in high renown, With a lily for a scepter and a rose wreath for a crown, And her laws are love and laughter, for they know not sorrow there— Never hate or pain or money enters in her kingdom fair. So we sing the songs the children sing and play the games they play As we wander in the golden land of Make-Believe to-day. —St. James' Gazette.

#### The Overland Eastbound

HER name was Eulalie, but everyone in Elkton called her Dottie. "Old Man" Lebrun, her father, had started Elkton. He came down as a hunter and trapper in the old days when the territory was as primeval as his own Canadian frontier, but when the wild game was pretty well hunted out and the white emigrants and the soldiers commenced to come he turned freighter, and later, when the copper camp started at Goose Creek, he blazed a stage route thither and founded the traffic that made him rich—for a frontiersman. When Mrs. Lebrun died Dottie was a chubby, big-eyed old of 4 and so the women, who were few, and the men, who had never more than one tender side in their make-ups in those harsh days, petted the child and made life very sweet and radiant as she grew. Now she was 20, with the eyes of a doe, so lustrous and wondering; broken skin, peeling a little from her oval face from the whipping, sand-spattered winds of the plains, the form of a stately woman and the heart of a yearning child. She had been "through school," had taught in it for a term and was esteemed as the most learned inhabitant of Elkton "next to Parson Davies and Squire Beeno," and, perhaps, Professor Swinton, who was, however, a newcomer and therefore yet on probation.

Professor Swinton "stopped" at Lebrun's. He was a New Yorker, frank, boyish, unaffected, gentle and generous. He laughed deprecatingly at the "professor" idea, for he was only a "principal" of the three-room school, and he had that admirable desire to be called by his given name that is strong in all young, ingenious natures. His coming had made quite a "difference" with Eulalie, and she had come along so well in their acquaintance that she now called him "Mister Maurice," and he said "Miss Eulalie." He had told her many wondrous things about New York and the world that lies beyond and apart from the sand-

girl silences of her home, of the splendor and folly, of the pagantry and the mockery, of the canon-like streets, the glories, the squalor, the romance and the emptiness of the life he had left to grow up, as he said, with the free West. Sometimes he told her love stories, of which she forgot to ask him, "How do you know?" and silent and eager-eyed, like the child in the nursery at night, she only listened and hoped that his legends might never come to an end.

Sometimes, when the sun had gone, they rode their ponies away into the short-grass, endless plateaus, that dip and rise above the mesa walls of the little town; sometimes they galloped through the narrow trails of the remoter hills, but always she listened, smiling half sadly, half raptly, and always he told his quaint jokes, his true tales of real fairies, and his romances of the Babylons she might never see.

One day he got a fat letter from the East, and when he had read it and laughed over it, and held up the check which it brought, he ran into the hallway and called for Miss Eulalie. She had ridden into town, her father said, "to trade." Maurice went to the corral and saddled his pony. It was Saturday, his holiday. He galloped gaily down the dusty road, sniffing the hot wind and twirling his quirt like a man with good news. He met Eulalie in the main street, just mounted upon her old white pony, and waved his letter at her.

"Aunt Von Werdon is dead, Miss Eulalie," he said, stopping and looking at her merrily.

"That one that gave the tea party to the cats and kittens? But you're sorry, ain't you, Mr. Maurice?" she asked, wondering at his levity.

"Yes—and no. You see, she had only two reasons for living—cats and me. She preferred the cats, and—then she was old beyond computation—but I will say that she did better by me than I had a right to expect. See? She has left me \$500! I shall have money to burn." And his eyes looked wistfully up the heat-scourged street, with its pecking barrooms, its empty, wooden sidewalks and its dreary sameness of frame-shanty stores. "Will you wait till I cash this check, Miss Eulalie?" he added; "I'd like to ride home with you."

She rode into the shade of the town well and let her pony drink while he went to the bank. But when he came back she said: "It's train time, Mr. Maurice," (with a pouting little grimace); "you know I love to see the train go past. The Overland sidetracks here, and I'd like to look at the people. Then you might see somebody you know."

He laughed again at her childlike curiosity, and they paced down the street toward the station. The Overland whistled as they rode into the space by the depot and down by the sidetrack where the red water-tank steamed in the burning sunlight. He thought she looked very beautiful as they waited there, for he was accustomed to the rough buckskin gloves she always wore, and he knew that the grace which made her homespun gown seem picturesque and appropriate, was none of the dressmaker's art. The choking

sand swept down from the red mesa and dusted her ebony hair as it fluttered abroad in the blistering wind. The little drops of perspiration that started and trickled down her brown cheeks made muddy streaks upon her handkerchief as she wiped them away.

The train, groaning and trembling as it slowed down past them, brought with it a tornado of dust and paper that hid from him the sweet mouth of the girl beside him, but when he looked up he saw that his face was near the window of a private car. Within he could see the white and silver splendor of the traveling palace. In the scenes of the walls were cut flowers and lush vines trailing between the windows. As the hiss of the engine ceased he could hear the tinkling music of a serenade that he had not heard since he left New York.

"Let's ride up to the forward window," Miss Eulalie, he said. "Somebody is playing the piano."

When they were opposite the window they could see a woman seated at the instrument, but as their shadows fell across the light she rose and came, facing them, as if to draw the shades. Eulalie saw the lily whiteness of her face, the great blue eyes, the yellow hair, the soft light hand that rested an instant on the window's sill. She must have dreamed the smile, it was so beautiful, and the voice, bell-like and tender, as the lady raised the sash, and beaming like the morning, said:

"Oh, Maurice, Maurice, that is you, isn't it?"

Eulalie had not turned her eyes to him before Swinton was down, flushed, eager and trembling. He held out the end of his bridle to Eulalie and she took it mechanically, her lips apart, wondering as she always wondered.

The angelic face had vanished from the window, and Maurice had gone into the car, but Eulalie sat there in the furnace breath of the sun and held his pony. She did not hear the locomotive bell nor the voice from the platform shouting "all aboard." She was yet dreaming. But the windows slipped silkily past her, and presently she was staring after the rushing cars, yet wondering if Maurice would tell her some stories about this fairy, the first she had ever seen from that wonderland of his. But though she waited for an hour he did not come back. She asked the station master if Professor Swinton had left the train. Nobody had seen him since he and she had been sitting on their ponies together.

"The next stop east is Brussels," said the agent. "If he gets off there he'll be back on the night local."

So she left his pony at the depot, rode slowly home through the dust, and came back to the night local. He did not come. He never came to Elkton since, and Eulalie no longer wonders. She knows.—The Argonaut.

So many improvements are being made in labor-saving farm machinery, that you will be hearing next of farmers dying of nervous prostration.

We have done most foolish things, but we never attempted a game of chess by mail.



Rochester waiters have organized. Grand Rapids has a reporters' union. Denver shoemakers now receive \$3 a day.

Albany telephone linemen receive \$2.75 a day.

New York City has 50,000 organized wage workers.

The Master Horseshoers' Union has 25,000 members.

Spain has ordered the eight-hour day for government work.

Morganville, W. Va., will have a \$1,000,000 plate glass plant.

Cleveland's new \$45,000 labor temple project is assuming a definite shape.

The English Britannia metal trade dispute was settled after five months.

Greater New York's 5,000 carpenters won the strike for the eight-hour day and \$4.50 a day.

In Austria, 70,000 miners have won nine-hour workday. The men were strike nine months.

The Bank of England employs about 1,000 people, pays a quarter of a million a year in wages, and £35,000 a year in pensions.

Mexican labor is so scarce as to necessitate sending for negroes from Jamaica. The latter are guaranteed employment for a year.

The American Steel and Wire Company is planning to build a hospital for the treatment of emergency cases in the grounds of each of its twenty-two plants.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union of North America has 12,000 members, distributed in 223 local unions throughout the United States and Canada.

The National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which held a convention in Kansas City, again declared its sympathy with the objects of the American Federation of Labor, but declined to affiliate.

The laws of Kansas provide that the labor unions of the State shall organize a State order, and select the labor commissioner, thus giving the unions the privilege of saying who shall represent them in so important a position.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at Pittsburg, Pa., has gained a decided victory in securing from the Beth Evans Glass Company a compromise advance for skilled men of 7 per cent in wages.

The arbitration board of the Chicago City Railway agreed upon a 10 per cent increase in wages, a uniform workday of nine hours, and pay and one-half for all work over and above nine hours, and two holidays a month.

The movement for a strict law against child labor has been taken up earnestly in Indiana, and an effort will be made to push a stringent bill through the next Legislature. An educational qualification, similar to that in Massachusetts, is proposed.

Cattle butchers in all the big packing centers of the West have secured rise in wages and a shortening of the working day, which marks one of the most decisive victories that the workmen have ever secured from the packing firms. The rise in wages is general, and affects every man engaged in cattle killing and dressing, except the workmen of St. Paul, Minn., and Sioux City, Iowa, where the men are paid the week instead of by the hour, as in Chicago.

Brooklyn Plasterers' Union has a rule which permits the union to fine any boss plasterer who may be discovered paying members of the union less than the union scale of wages in a very heavy penalty. This rule, it is told, has been of much benefit to the trade and has been strictly enforced for about two years, during which time, it is also told, that the treasury of the union has been enriched by nearly \$1,000 paid for fines by erring boss plasterers, and by delinquent members of the union.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America is making preparations for the inauguration of a general nine-hour work day. At the recent convention held in Toronto the plan was outlined, and all unions instructed to make the shorter work day the paramount issue in future agreements. The different districts will be called into conference shortly so that some definite action may be taken by Jan. 1 next. In the district which comprises the local unions in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit and Milwaukee delegates will meet in conference within the next few weeks and launch the nine-hour movement.

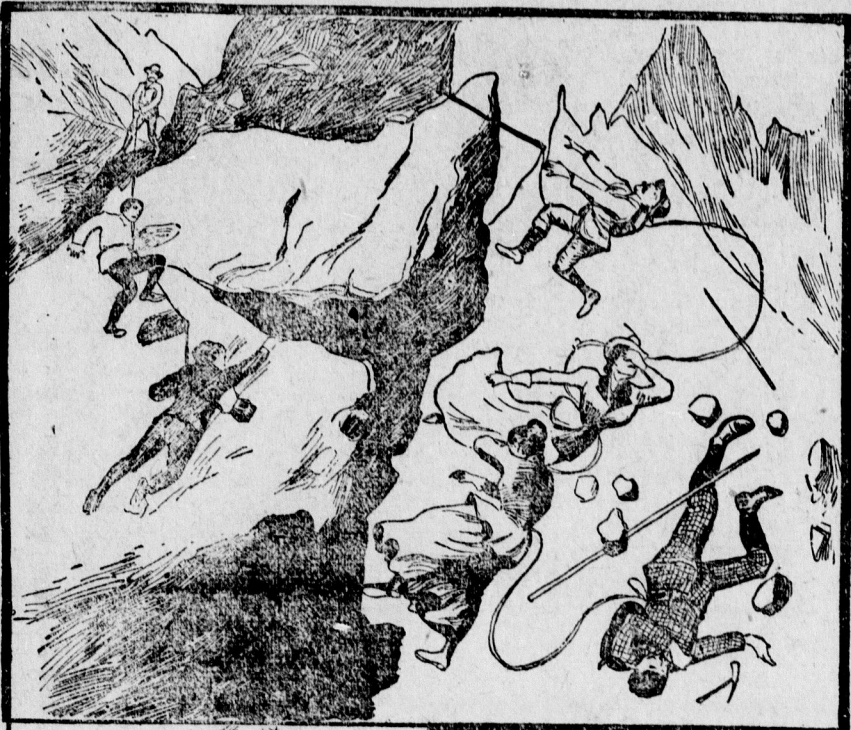
#### A Potato-Bug Picker.

An ingenious Michigan farmer invented a machine that will pick potato bugs all day long without rest or nourishment. Verily the progress of this new century is striding forward leaps and bounds. A machine that will tramp back and forth across potato patch from morning till night in the hot sun without suffering a stroke or weak back is a glorious triumph. This machine gathers old young potato bugs alike; it plucks the old striped-back veteran as well as young and ambitious potato bugs in flush and vigor of childhood; in short this new potato-bug picker is no respecter of potato bugs. By working unremittingly for a few minutes it picks more than enough potato bugs to mess.—Ohio State Journal.



## ALPINE FATALITIES

Last Year While Mountain Climbing 119 Persons Perished.



During last year, according to a report recently issued by the Alpine Club, 119 persons lost their lives while climbing the Alps—more than double the number for the previous year. Most of the accidents occurred in the neighborhood of Chamounix and were due to the foolhardiness and inexperience of tourists. The number of accidents suffered by experienced climbers was comparatively small.

Switzerland and the Tyrol are becoming the holiday ground for more and more people every year, and it may be expected the lives lost will be in the same proportion. The increased number of accidents is therefore exactly what might have been expected. When one tourist attempted to scale a rocky mountain side or a glacier ten years ago there are twenty or perhaps fifty nowadays with the delusion that anybody with an alpenstock and a pair of

hobnailed boots can do either, and, what is worse, most of them are so confident of their own ability that they will not take the precaution to employ a competent guide.

Nothing attests the nerve and the courage and endurance of a man as does mountain climbing, and it is quite as much of a science as any other form of athletic sport. Experienced men can tell at a glance the safest and the most accessible paths and where and between what hours there will be the least risk of falling stones. Swiss guides who have been taken to the Andes and to the Himalayas and even to our own American mountains have never failed to accomplish ascents which men without experience have considered impossible. It is simply a matter of ability acquired by long and patient study, yet any ordinary tourist imagines that because one man can accomplish the feat another may do the same even if he has never seen a glacier. The greatest number of accidents occur upon Mont Blanc, because that is the easiest to reach and most fashionable of all the Swiss mountains, but at the same time it is the most dangerous because of meteorological conditions. The weather is likely to change at any time, and when a snowstorm comes the danger is greatest.

While a party of American tourists were descending the Matterhorn some time ago a mass of rock fell and hurled several of the party down an ice gorge, killing them instantly. The illustration to the right shows how the accident occurred. The party was descending the mountain when the slip which caused the fatality occurred. The lower illustration shows a party leaving Zernatt to climb the Matterhorn.

## SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, WHO CREATED A SENSATION BY RETIRING.

CONGRESSMAN DAVID BREMER HENDERSON, who refused to try for reelection in the Third District of Iowa because of opposition to the tariff views of some Republican colleagues, has served his constituents ten terms. He was born in Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1840. The family came to America in 1846 and settled on a farm in Winnebago County, Ill. Three years later the family acquired a large tract of government land in Fayette County, Iowa, which became known as Henderson prairie. Young Henderson attended country school, and at the age of 18 he entered Upper Iowa College and remained there and in the harvest field until the Civil War began. One morning he spoke in the university chapel and asked the students to enlist. Twenty-one followed him. He went out into the country and, within a week enlisted 104 men and was made lieutenant. He fought at Fort Henry, led a desperate charge on Fort Donelson, where his jaw was fractured by a bullet. In the battle of Corinth Henderson lost a leg. He returned home and worked in the Iowa enrollment board.

In 1865 Col. Henderson was appointed Internal revenue collector, but resigned to practice law, becoming successful in Dubuque. In 1882 the congressional nomination was unanimously offered him, he accepted and was elected. In his ten consecutive terms he was nominated each time by acclamation. He was elected Speaker of the House Dec. 4, 1899, and was re-elected in 1901.

### A FAMOUS JURIST.

Former United States Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray.

The death of Horace Gray, at his home in Nahant, Mass., removed one of the most eminent of American jurists. Justice Gray had been in failing health for some time. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy a few months ago, and from this he never sufficiently recovered to resume his duties in the United States Supreme Court. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, also a resident of Massachusetts.

Justice Gray came of a family long noted in the legal profession in Massachusetts. He was born in Boston seventy-four years ago. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1849, and from the law school in 1849. He was shortly admitted to the bar and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1854 he was appointed reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Massa-

chusetts, and served till 1861. Three years later he was chosen associate justice of the same court and chief justice in 1873. Here he gained an enviable reputation as a jurist. He was named as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 19, 1881, by President Arthur.

Justice Gray was a great all-around lawyer. He was a recognized authority in admiralty cases. During recent years he rendered the opinion of the court in many important cases. He was with the majority of the Supreme Court justices in the income tax and insular cases and decided that the United States had no right to seize fishing smacks supposed to be carrying aid to the Cubans. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to make the treasury notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as in war.

The deceased jurist was a man of commanding figure. He stood six feet six inches and was solidly built. In social life he was affable and unreserved, and among those who knew him well was regarded as one of the most polite, genial and courteous of men.

Any woman who regards beauty as superfluous has never tried it.

## OPPORTUNITIES IN RAILWAY BUSINESS

By J. H. Barrett, General Supt. Chicago & Alton Railroad



J. H. BARRETT.

Added to the stability of demand for young hands, and the consequent value of the supply, a railway company, with its many departments, each subdivided into special branches, offers a wide field for congenial employment. In this respect alone surpasses a railway.

The young man who enters the service must not only have ability and character sufficient to satisfy the chief of the employment bureau, but he must also prove acceptable to the head of the department in which he has chosen to enlist, to the official examiner of the company, who examines the applicant for vision and hearing, and to the company's surgeon, who makes an exceedingly thorough physical examination.

The care in the selection of railway men does not end with employment. There is no better plan devised for the actual and intimate knowledge of an employee's merit than the continuous records which this railway company systematically keeps. The public at large has no conception of the perfection of the methods by which the officials of railways determine upon the advancement of their men. The order of promotion of employees, who are at all times protected by civil service rules, is practically the same as applied in the army and navy. Ability and merit are, of course, first considerations, but seniority is always considered, all other things being equal.

After a young man enters railway service there is no position, no matter how high, which he cannot hope to attain. The presidents, general managers, and other executive officers of the principal railroads in the United States to-day have arisen from the humblest in the service. In fact, the whole system of railway appointment and promotion gives the widest latitude for individual merit, which, if conspicuously shown, receives conspicuous reward. The old day of personal relationship and politics has passed; the railway field lies invitingly open to the young man with ambition and energy.

Speaking generally, if a young man is physically strong, morally clean, has average capability to work and think, and, above all, firmly believes that railway work will prove congenial, my advice to him is to enter the employ of a railway company. If, upon the other hand, a young man realizes that he does not possess the foregoing essentials, he had better keep out.

## BURYING ALIVE A FREQUENT PERIL.

By Alexander Wilder, M. D.



It is said that at the public mortuary of Paris about one in every 300 persons supposed to be dead actually comes to life again. At any rate, some hundreds must be buried alive in the larger cities of America, for few of the precautions are taken that are required in several European countries.

The fact is that medical certificates are often perfunctory, and given simply to meet the requirements of the law. As many are consigned to the mad house without judge or jury almost, so others are placed in the grave upon the word of a physician, who has not made a critical examination of the case. If the undertakers were to tell the facts that have come under their eye the blood would run cold with horror.

Few months past without some article in a newspaper to lull apprehension in regard to the danger of being buried alive. If alarm is raised some medical hypnotizer is ready to tell the public that there is no occasion for alarm; that medical science is so advanced, and knowledge of this matter so thorough, that such a thing is well nigh impossible.

Physicians are often not philosophers, and it is by no means wonderful that sometimes they are not skillful in relation to the phenomena incident to the waning of life. The medical art is not so much the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages and centuries as the exploiting of the most recent notions. We do well to obtain our conclusions from a wider field and a higher inspiration. The matter now under discussion is of too much importance to every one to be dismissed without absolute assurance. We do not wish our anxiety to be soothed unless the causes are removed.

I have often been told that the modern practice of embalming made death certain. I admit it; but those who are too poor to pay for this funereal luxury must yet take the chances in the old-fashioned way. There is no doubt, however, that the number annually put to death by the embalmers is sufficiently large to demand attention. An investigator of this subject in New York has openly declared his belief that a considerable number of human beings are annually killed in America by the embalming process.

Before burial there should be detention in a mortuary till

## ONCE DUG IN A SEWER.

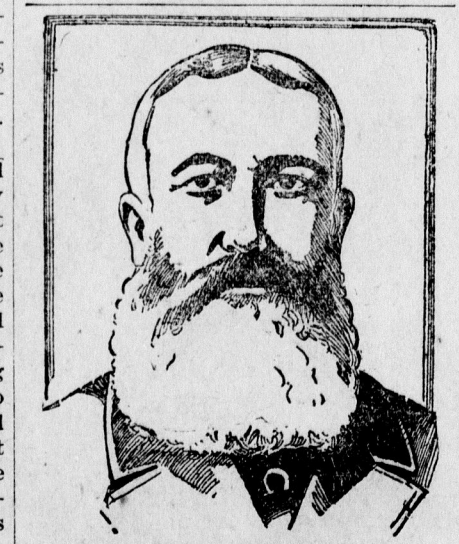
To-day Thomas F. Walsh is One of the World's Mining Kings.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining king, is a partner of King Leopold of Belgium. The old Belgian monarch, whose habits have not gained for him any great amount of respect in Europe or on this side of the water, expressed a desire when he entertained Walsh at dinner, some time ago, to study American progress for the benefit of his people, and was informed by his guest that he could see the concentrated progress of the American people at the St. Louis exposition. He then declared his purpose of making us a visit.

The Colorado Croesus, as Thomas F. Walsh has been called, met Leopold at Paris two years ago and the latter was

at once impressed by the personality, skill and courage of the American. They talked minerals and mining and the King interested Walsh in a project looking to the development of his mines in the Congo Free State and they have since worked in harmony. Walsh is an interesting figure. He was born in Ireland fifty-one years ago and

came to the United States in youth. He took what work he could find, digging at one time in a sewer at Worcester, Mass. During the famous Leadville boom he went to Colorado and established a hotel. He then turned his attention to mining and made a \$100,000 strike in the Black Hills. This was the foundation of his wealth. He long cherished the idea that gold and silver could be found in the Ouray district of Colorado and when he attempted to demonstrate the correctness of his theory, the Camp Bird mine was discovered, which has yielded a million dollars a year since 1897. Walsh ranks to-day among the richest mining kings of the world.



KING LEOPOLD.

The Piano Typewriter. After six years of continuous, patient and industrious labor, Paul J. Cienanth, of Buffalo, has invented what he calls the piano typewriter, and it is said to be one of the inventions of the age.

The piano typewriter is an invention which will prove decidedly useful to any person who plays the piano, and especially to composers or bandmasters.

death was certain. Common humanity pleads for this. Human life may appear to come to a stop in many cases, and no one can say that if time is allowed for this it will not go on again. This, even the most learned in medicine, cannot explain away or deny.

## PUBLIC ORIGINATES MANY SCHOOL FADS.

By F. L. Soldan, Supt. Schools, St. Louis.



Schooling; there is the three "R" fad; there is the "education makes criminals" fad.

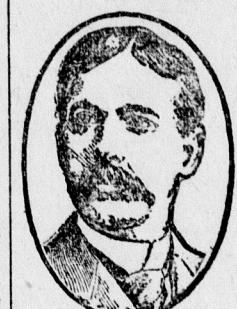
Perhaps the most dangerous fads are not of the teacher's creation, but originate in the community itself. The people are collectively honest, and their verdict is wise. Opinions of classes and individuals, however, no matter how loudly or emphatically expressed, are at times unwise. The history of past decades has seen the rise of many, and the decline of some, of the fads of this origin. There is, for instance, the faddish idea that a laborer needs no education, that workmen are spoiled by too much education; there is the three "R" fad; there is the "education makes criminals" fad.

The "quick promotion" fad has done immeasurable harm. Children, against the wish and view of their teachers, have in places, been forced into higher grades than the one for which they were fit, and their educational progress has been impaired and ruined thereby. The teacher and principal who in such cases quietly and pleasantly, but at the same time firmly, stands his ground is a blessing to the child and to the parent.

Among the worst fads of our day is the "extreme indulgence" fad. The practice is bad which lets the child have his way when he is unreasonable, and lets him regulate his relation to school and home in accordance with his pleasure instead of in accordance with clear duties. "I wish you would make him come to time," said a kind mother to a teacher who had sent for her on account of the frequent tardiness of the child, "but the fact is, I cannot make him get up in the morning, and he will not go to bed when it is time." If the parent abdicates the educational control of his child, he makes a pernicious error and indulges in a common, but objectionable, fad.

## IMPOSSIBILITY OF LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS.

By Prof. W. L. Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau.



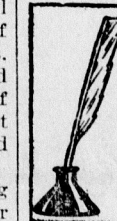
PROF. MOORE.

At the present time I know of no scientific man who essays to make long range weather predictions, and I would especially caution the public against the imposture of charlatans and astrologers, who simply prey upon the credulity of the people. I believe it to be impossible for any one to-day to make a forecast based upon any principle of physics or upon any empiric rule in meteorology for a greater period than two or three days in winter or for more than three or four days in summer, and there are times in winter when the movements of air conditions are so rapid that it is extremely difficult to forecast even for the space of one day.

The weather bureau takes the public into its confidence in its matter and does not claim to be able to do more than it is possible to accomplish. No credence whatever should be placed in the forecasts contained in almanacs or otherwise published months in advance. The scientific staff of the government weather service contains men learned as astronomers and as physiologists. Does not the reader suppose if there were any information to be derived from the positions of the planets or the phases of the moon which would enable them to make weather forecasts months in advance that these scientific men would make use of it?

## NOW MEN ARE YOUNG AT FORTY.

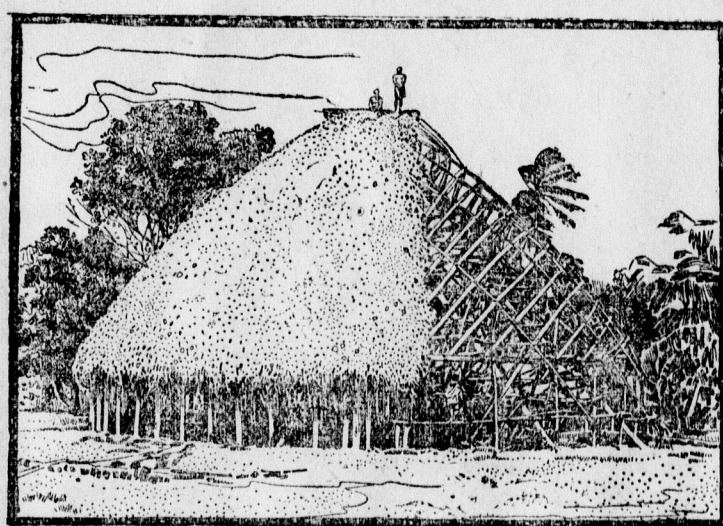
By C. S. Street, English Essayist



By young men I mean, of course, men who are visibly and characteristically young, who by the mere rate of years may be anything up to 60. Now, in the early part of the last century a man was a man at 20 or 30, a middle-aged man at 30, and old at 50. At the present time he is a boy up to about 35, a young man up to 50, and is hardly regarded as old until he has exceeded David's maximum of life by six or seven years.

The merely young in years, those who had the exclusive title of youth a few generations ago, no longer, so to speak, have the place to themselves. The young man of 20 no longer triumphs in his young manhood over his seniors. They are young men, too. Young men of 40 bar his way and elbow him aside. In all ages and in all languages the praises of youth have been joyously or pathetically sounded. But it has been reserved for our practical age to learn the lesson in its fullness and to draw the proper conclusions.

## A SAMOAN SKYSCRAPER.



Samoa claims the original skyscraper, although it concedes that we build them somewhat higher. The government buildings of Samoa are of the type shown, the picture giving the entire construction. The framework and the fibrous roof allow for hurricanes, which are supposed to pass through, leaving the structure intact. This particular structure is in Tutuila, domain under control of the United States, our first colonial venture.

If a composer has a desire to write a new piece of music all that is necessary for him to do is to attach the new invention to his or her piano and play what he thinks will make good music. When he finishes, the notes that he has played will be printed on a sheet of paper and will be ready for publication. If he hold the note for a quarter or half the machine will print a quarter note; if a half note is wanted he will hold the cord for two beats and a half note will be printed.

## Proof of Her Beauty.

Barnes—Is the girl pretty?  
Shedd—Beautiful! That is to say, my wife doesn't like her a bit. I haven't seen her myself, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Fines for Striking Matches. Fines are now being imposed at Dundee, Scotland, for striking matches on the walls of public buildings.

If we were a woman, we would be careful of what we said to the woman who goes around with a handkerchief ready to weep with you.

## MONUMENT TO HUMBERT.



Occupying a conspicuous position on Mount Superba, near Turin, there has just been erected in honor of the late King Humbert, of Italy, a monument which is described by those who have seen it as one of the most impressive works of art of its kind that has ever been constructed.

The monument is the work of Signor Pozzi. At the foot of the monument is the figure of a warrior and at the top has been sculptured a wounded eagle. The tall column is of marble and may be seen for a great distance, the place in which the column has been erected commanding a view of many miles.

It is said that Queen Margherita, the widow of King Humbert, is especially pleased with this work, considering it the most striking memorial of her late husband which has yet been erected in Italy.

## MISS BAKER'S BEAUTY WAS MRS. M'KINLEY'S IDEAL.

By driving a coach and six from Tuxedo to Sterling Forest and return, thirty-two miles, Miss Estelle Baker, of New York City, has won acclaim among the horse-lovers of the smart set of the East. She is a tall brunette, with a rich, deep contralto voice that has attracted favorable comment at



MISS ESTELLE BAKER.

musicales. She came out only last year. The wife of the late President McKinley greatly admired her beauty, and said of her: "She is a perfect orchid of a girl. She has the rare combination of the grace of an Oriental and the stateliness of the English gentlewoman."

## TYPICAL CHICAGO NEWSBOY.



We did not start out in the world with good luck, never having been the only grandchild of two grandmothers.



# THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.**

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**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.**

**Election Tuesday, November 4th.**

"Casey to the bat," but be sure Brown scores the run.

Robert S. Chatham is fearless, energetic and honest. He will make an excellent Sheriff.

Billy Gilbert is a good man and deservedly popular. He is a model county official and will be re-elected.

The Republican policy has given this country prosperity. Continue it by electing Hon. E. F. Loud to Congress.

A vote for H. W. Brown for Assemblyman is a vote to send a Republican U. S. Senator to Washington from California.

P. P. Chamberlain has the confidence of every man in San Mateo County. He will succeed himself as County Treasurer.

Geo. C. Ross has the ability, the legal knowledge and the high character to make a good Judge of the Superior Court.

On Tuesday next every man entitled to a vote should go to the polls and cast his ballot. This is a sacred duty he owes his country.

If the Republicans of San Mateo County are true to their principles on Tuesday next they will vote for H. W. Brown for Assemblyman.

Hon. Henry Ward Brown has made his record. It is a good one. He will be worth any two new men to this District in the Assembly.

James Crowe is without an enemy in this county. Having therefore no opponent he will continue to do business for the next four years as Coroner and Public Administrator.

Jos. J. Bullock has discharged the duties of District Attorney the past four years to the satisfaction of the people. He has made a vigorous campaign for the entire ticket.

Miss E. M. Tilton has improved the status of the public schools of San Mateo County and will continue to do the same good work as Superintendent of Schools.

F. M. Granger and C. D. Hayward have no opponents. They will continue to do business the next four years as Tax Collector and Assessor respectively for this county.

The success of rural free mail delivery is due in a large measure to the efforts of Congressman Loud. Our sister town of Colma has just been provided with a rural free mail delivery route. Will our people rebuke the man who has benefited them? They will answer this question next Tuesday.

Congressman Loud has served this district faithfully and well. The longer he remains in Congress the greater his power and influence. Would any sensible business man discharge an old, experienced and faithful employee, simply to make a place for a new man who wanted the job? If not, why should the people discharge Mr. Loud?

From 1892 to 1896 workmen were looking for work and not able to get it at panic prices. At present work is abundant and in excess of the supply of workmen to do it. The labor unions are not obliged to fight for work, their contest is now for better hours and better wages. Will workmen defeat the party that has given them this good opportunity? We cannot believe they will.

The Chinese Exclusion Act passed at the last session of Congress has been denounced by every Democratic newspaper and stump speaker in the present campaign as a false pretense and a fraud. Now the reputation of Thos. J. Geary rests almost solely upon the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act, and the recent exclusion act passed by Congress is simply a re-enactment of the old law. Under the old law the Chinese population in the United States has decreased as shown by the census of 1900.

All this campaign talk about the present law being defective and worthless is pure rot, made to catch voters. The act is a fairly good one. It has passed the test of the courts; it has worked well in the past. All parties and people on the Pacific Coast are in favor of excluding Chinese cheap labor. The question is not a political one, and the attempt to make political capital out of it should be visited upon the heads of the demagogues engaged in trying to bamboozle voters with this old bunco game.

## VOTE FOR AMENDMENT NO. 3.

At the coming election the people will be called upon to vote for or against Amendment No. Three, exempting public bonds from taxation. We have at the present time a lesson that should teach all to vote for said amendment, \$50,000 of bonds of the Sequoia Union High School District were voted and offered for sale, and as they are taxable under our State laws only one bid was received from a California buyer, while six came from Eastern buyers. When said bonds are not taxed, and in this instance, as in all our bond issues, we make a double loss. First, we lose the expected taxes because the bonds are beyond our confines, and second, by being forced to pay a higher rate of interest, and this is only one instance of what is being done all over the State. It is a duty we owe ourselves to put our bonds in a position that they would be sought after by our local people, and if not by them, at least by people living in our State. The interest on this issue is \$2500 per year, and should be left here to enrich our State, if not our particular county, but instead is sent each year to our Eastern neighbors for their enrichment. This is not in the interest of the bond buyers, but in the interest of the people who are called upon to pay the annual interest on the bonds. Correct this evil by voting for Amendment No. Three at the coming election. — Redwood City Democrat.

## REPUBLICAN OPINION OF JOS. H. MANSFIELD.

The Redwood City Times-Gazette of Saturday last contained an excellent likeness of Robert S. Chatham, who is the opponent of Sheriff Mansfield for that office at the ensuing election. That paper also dwelt at length upon the "broad experience in the official machinery of life" possessed by its champion for Sheriff. It also said Mr. Chatham "is a man without fear and as courageous as a lion in the performance of his duties." The San Mateo Times admits that Mr. Chatham is a young man of ambition, and has a bright future before him. The Times fails to see, however, where Mr. Chatham's "broad experience in the official machinery of life" comes in. It is true that he has been Constable of the Third Township for the past term, and it is equally true that he made a record for arresting hobos, tramps and other petty offenders whose habits, combined with circumstances, compelled them to "hit the road" and become a nuisance in a way. His "broad experience in the official machinery of life" has been gained while acting as a Third Township Constable, and such experience did not require the acumen necessary to make a first-class sheriff, nor did it afford him an opportunity to test his bravery to any great extent. We will admit, however, that Mr. Chatham is brave, but there are others who have had a better chance to show this qualification.

On the other hand, our present Sheriff J. H. Mansfield, has a record for bravery and efficiency. His official acts are known and approved by the Democrats and Republicans who placed him in office. The records will show that more desperate criminals have been brought to justice under Mansfield's regime than that of any Sheriff San Mateo County ever had. The records do not stop at bringing criminals to justice, but they show that thousands of dollars worth of stolen property has been recovered and returned to its lawful owners. It is a well-known fact, also, that Mansfield is a terror to evil doers. It was he who brought Harry Hammel, who burglarized the San Mateo Postoffice, to justice last year. This daring young burglar was traced to Sacramento and there captured upon descriptions sent out by Mansfield and held there until he went for him and brought him home at his own expense. This is only one of the many burglary cases that can be cited in which Mansfield could not be outwitted. There are a few executions to be mentioned and a number of life-term convicts in State Prison that owe their fate to Joe Mansfield.

But why say more? Everybody knows that our present Sheriff has done his whole duty and never flinched in the hour of peril. A vote for Mansfield is a vote to secure safety of life and property for the next four years, and the voters of this county do not propose to turn down an official with so brilliant a record as Joe Mansfield. — San Mateo Times.

## CANDIDATES' CARDS.

**For Member of the Assembly,**  
**HENRY WARD BROWN,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Judge of Superior Court,**  
**GEORGE C. ROSS,**  
Republican Nominee. Election November 4, 1902.

**For County Clerk,**  
**H. W. SCHABERG,**  
Republican Nominee. Election November 4, 1902.

**For Recorder,**  
**J. F. JOHNSTON,**  
Republican Nominee. Election November 4, 1902.

**For District Attorney,**  
**JOSEPH J. BULLOCK,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Assessor,**  
**C. D. HAYWARD,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Tax Collector,**  
**FRANK M. GRANGER,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Treasurer,**  
**P. P. CHAMBERLAIN,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Superintendent of Schools,**  
**MISS ETTA M. TILTON,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For County Surveyor,**  
**W. B. GILBERT,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Coroner and Public Administrator,**  
**JAMES CROWE,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Justice of the Peace, First Township,**  
**E. E. CUNNINGHAM,**  
Incumbent. Republican Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Constable, First Township,**  
**ROBERT J. CARROLL,**  
Republican Nominee. Election November 4, 1902.

**For Sheriff,**  
**ROBT. S. CHATHAM,**  
Republican Nominee. Election November 4, 1902.

## FOR SHERIFF.

Editor Enterprise: I have in mind a number of men who have been sheriffs of some counties in California for twenty years and over, some men who held that responsible office from the time of their election until death or old age forbade a further continuance in office, notable among whom are Tom Cunningham of Stockton, Ben Thorn of Calaveras, Dick Purvis of Stanislaus, Ed. Bushyhead of San Diego, and others. There must have been some special reason for this, and that reason needs scarcely be mentioned. Not every man of good character could ever make a good head of the police department of a county. Efficiency in that high office requires the courage of a lion, the tenacity of a bulldog, the persistence of a ferret, and a natural turn for detective work in the apprehension of cunning and desperate criminals. In a long experience extending over many parts of California, during which time I have come into business contact with many of the sheriffs, I may assert without hesitation that from either information or personal relations, I know of no man in the whole state who possesses in a higher degree than Jos. Mansfield those peculiar qualifications just mentioned as specially necessary to make the ideal sheriff. I speak not only from many sources of information, but from personal knowledge of his efficiency as well, and in my opinion it would be a dangerous experiment to ask him to step down and out in favor of any other man in San Mateo County.

The people of your city have good reason to remember Mansfield as the man who within a short time had apprehended the desperate Grand Hotel murderers who killed one man and wounded another, and finally brought Raymond and Winters to the gallows and put Willets into State's prison

for the remainder of his life. Your people will recall that Mansfield followed Willets into Oregon and Arizona, where he finally captured him and brought him back to justice. The late Briggan murder case is a recent example of the shrewdness of this officer, and still later the detection and apprehension and conviction of the two men who burglarized the Graves hardware store in Redwood, the recovery of a number of stolen articles and the recovery within the last year of a large amount of other stolen property and the conviction of the offenders.

In a communication from the Secretary of the State Lunacy Commission, whose duty it is to visit the various county jails, he says to the State Superintendent of Hospitals: "Pursuant to your directions, I yesterday visited the county jail at Redwood City. The jail is the cleanest and best kept jail I have seen in the State. There is no unpleasant odor and everything was spotlessly clean and neat."

Considering his record as an honest, fearless and capable public official, can the people of this County afford to risk a change?

A CITIZEN.

**HON. GEO. H. BUCK.**  
Who knows Judge Geo. H. Buck better than the people of San Mateo county where he has lived for twenty years and held the highest official positions of trust and honor within the power of the people to confer upon him and the duties of which were performed honestly and conscientiously in every detail, as consistent with a just and upright life. Where the memory of hundreds of noble deeds and countless charities cling about his name; where the true Christian charity of his big heart has been made manifest so many times; where his public spiritedness is proverbial; his generosity, his honesty and his just-mindedness are universally praised? Who is it that should not be Judge Buck's friend and supporter? Where is the person that ever went to him for a reasonable favor that he did not get it? Where is there one when in need who appealed to him in vain? Where is the hand that was ever stretched to him for alms and drawn back empty? Who ever asked George Buck for bread and received a stone? Ah, but could the past tell of his many noble deeds, what a glorious eulogium it would be. Ever the friend of the needy and distressed, the lover of equity and justice, genial, neighborly George H. Buck has nothing to palliate or apologize for in his past official career or private life. His skirts are clean and the judicial ermine is unsoiled. This is the kind of a man the people want for Judge of the Superior Court of San Mateo County.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

## CANDIDATES' CARDS.

**For Judge of Superior Court,**  
**GEO. H. BUCK,**  
Incumbent. Democratic Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Sheriff,**  
**JOSEPH H. MANSFIELD,**  
Incumbent. Democratic Nominee.  
Election November 4, 1902.

**For Member of the Assembly,**  
**JAMES T. CASEY,**  
Democratic Nominee, 53d Assembly District. Election November 4, 1902.

**GLOBE SIGHTS.**  
"I'm going to," isn't doing it. No decent man ever swore an oath without being ashamed of it. You can't "work people, and they don't like you for trying it. If we would all quit trying to fool each other, we would all be happier. Ever notice that boys never tie tin cans to a bull dog's tail? A bull dog won't stand such foolishness. A great many who claim to love the Lord think that one day in seven is enough for saying so.

Don't make the mistake of calling every little pebble in your path your Waterloo. Give away twenty-five dollars and you will be abused because you do not make it fifty.

When a lazy man goes into a saloon and somebody sets up two or three drinks he feels as industrious as anybody.

There is something the matter with a man who doesn't hate a woman suffragist; he'd cackle if he had a chance.

When a woman is married to a poor stick of a man the Christian Science way is to say that she is suffering with a belief of a husband.

Force of habit is very powerful. A horse switches his tail in summer from necessity and keeps it up half the winter from force of habit.

There is one thing which convinces us that there is a tender, merciful Providence watching over all; no poor little babies are born at the homes of the equal suffragists. No one can see the point of a joke that is on him. There is a good joke on a man named Hardy of Emporia. He was boasting of his good health yesterday when he dropped dead. He will never see the point.—Atchison Globe.

James T. Casey, a resident of Colma and who is somewhat favorably known here, is the Democratic candidate for the Assembly. He is intellectually bright and a man that has been successful in business. He makes his living by butchering and ranching. He knows what hard work is, having taken a turn at every phase of it. He knows how to sympathize with the workingman who has a family to support, as he has a wife and three children to provide with the necessities of life. All of his inclinations are toward the cause of labor. The union legislators who may chance to be elected to the next legislature will find in him a friend; one who will give them ideas and help to carry them through. This is a union labor year; stay with the workingmen wherever you find them; use the only power you have—the ballot—to place none but your own people in power. They alone know what you want.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

## Table Showing Registered Vote of San Mateo County by Precincts in 1900 and 1902.

1900.	1902.
208.....Baden.....	307
122.....Belmont.....	135
249.....Colma.....	40
55.....Denniston.....	301
78.....La Honda.....	53
308.....Menlo Park.....	280
103.....Millbrae.....	82
181.....Pescadero.....	193
187.....Purissima.....	68
595.....Redwood.....	607
56.....San Gregorio.....	71
575.....San Mateo.....	698
58.....Searsville.....	53
228.....Spanishtown.....	212
132.....Woodside.....	167
3105.....Total.....	3267

**The Gambling Instinct.**  
So far as we know, the gambling instinct is as old as humanity; it is certainly as old as history. There were bookmakers of a sort in Nineveh and Babylon, and Homer in his "Iliad" distinctly alludes to betting on sports. Tacitus tells us that both the ancient Germans and our own ancestors, the Britons, when they had lost everything else, would stake their own liberty and that of their wives and children on the hazard of the game.

The laws of ancient Rome strictly forbade all betting and gambling, yet Anthony and Cleopatra made bets on their luck in fishing, and Horace complains more than once of the effeminacy of the gilded youth of Rome because they forsook manly sports and warlike exercises for the attraction of the gaming tables. As is too much the case with ourselves in the present day, the youth of Rome left off playing games to watch them played and to bet on them. The most flagrant example of this was to be found in connection with the gladiatorial games in the arena. Roman nobles and plutocrats kept their fighting champions, just as our own keep their race horses. It was no uncommon thing for fortunes and even estates to be gambled away on the issue of a single combat.

## An Indian Superstition.

Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians was a most beautiful one. When a young maiden died, they imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song, and then, loading it with caresses and messages, they loosed its bonds over her grave in the belief that it would not fold its wing nor close its eye until it had flown to the spirit land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost one.

## South San Francisco Laundry

**C. GRAF, Prop'r.**  
Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**  
**All Repairing Attended to**  
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

## UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed **COURSING PARK** In the World  
IS NOW IN OPERATION AT  
**COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.**  
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

## E. E. CUNNINGHAM, REAL ESTATE

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE  
**South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.**  
...AGENT...  
**HAMBURG-BREMEN,**  
**PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,**  
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**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL**



## TOWN NEWS

Fair weather.  
The wheels are rolling again.  
Sheriff Mansfield was in town Monday.

Sixty men at work on the S. P. oil tanks.  
Sheriff Mansfield took in the Democratic rally Monday evening.  
Chris Hynding of Redwood City was in town Tuesday.

Don't forget the Woodmen's ball tonight at Armour Pavilion.

The Happy Hooligans made a splendid hit with their entertainment on the 25th.

Another wedding is on the tapis. The bells will be ringing before the holidays.

Born—To the wife of Bob Carroll Thursday, October 30th, a bouncing boy. Bob is a winner, sure.

Mr. J. P. Todd was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, on Tuesday to have an operation performed for appendicitis.

Herman Karbe had his left arm quite severely burned last week while at work at a palm oil tank at W. P. Fuller & Co.'s works. Herman is, however, at his post of duty this week.

Sam Braunhart was the principal speaker at the Democratic rally Monday evening. Braunhart is not a bad stump speaker, but would be a better one if he would put less Braunhart into his oration.

Geo. Koch, wife and two children, arrived from Chicago yesterday. Mr. Koch is the son of Mrs. F. D. Petri of the Armour Hotel and will take charge of the business for his mother.

We are pleased to chronicle the fact that like Abrams is improving and has returned to work with the Postal Telegraph Company and that the company has promoted Mr. Abrams to the position of cashier.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mrs. J. Figueroa has undertaken to supply a long felt want in this town. She has leased the Central Hotel and will furnish it throughout for lodgers. She has already furnished rooms to let and can accommodate a large number of lodgers.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

The Democratic rally at Armour Pavilion on Monday evening brought out a full house, a goodly number of Republicans being present. The hall decorations were abundant and in good taste. It is to be regretted that the principal speaker billed for the meeting failed to appear. Mr. Easton of Redwood City, who spoke for the candidates is a fluent and graceful orator. Upon the question of retaining in office men of experience and that of rotation in the selection of officials Mr. Easton advocated retention for Democratic and rotation for Republican incumbents. On this point the speaker dwelt at some length upon the importance of continuing in office the present Democratic Judge of the Superior Court, and cited a number of counties where this excellent policy had prevailed and urged its continuance in this county. In the matter of the local magistrates the speaker emphasized the importance of these petty court judges, saying that the larger part of civil suits, and all criminal cases, originated in the courts presided over by Justices of the Peace. In this township Mr. Easton thought that the incumbent, being a Republican, should be rotated out of office, and the Constable, being a Democrat, should be retained. The logic seems a little lame, but Easton was equal to the emergency. Sam'l Braunhart, Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner, followed Mr. Easton and made a very good stump speech, with just a trifle too much Braunhart in it. The meeting was a credit to our local Democracy.

## WAYSIDE NOTES.

All the politicians are taking note of the San Bruno road push. It has been overlooked heretofore.

The San Bruno road was in suburban shape at the time the first rain fell, but after the second storm we have a different story to tell.

Hoffman, the Santa Fe weigher, is about the only Lane man on this division. It is to be expected, as he belongs to the railroad push and he may have his hit in the S. P. barrel for all we know.

There is a gravel slide just the other side of the Real Thing and about one hundred yards of the worst piece of road ever seen by any one, which W. R. Markt does not wish to have touched by the Supervisor, as it is business to him to have it left just as it is.

The San Brunos are making wagers on the outcome of the next election. This is the ticket played the strongest: For Assemblyman, Herior W. Brown; for Judge of Superior Court, Geo. H. Buck; for County Clerk, H. W. Schaberg; for Recorder, J. F. Johnston; no bets on the District Attorney; it's too much of a cinch. For Assessor, C. D. Hayward; for Tax Collector, Frank M. Granger; also a cinch; for Treasurer, P. P. Chamberlain; for Superintendent of Schools, Miss Etta M. Tilton. There are not many betting on the ladies; only a few pickers' bets. For County Surveyor, W. B. Gilbert. When anyone offers to make a bet on Brother Gilbert all he can get is a goo-goo eye. For Coroner, James Crowe; for Justice of the Peace, in a walk, E. E. Cunningham; for Constable, there is only one in it, and that's Robert J. Carroll. The Sheriff is not having any odds up, though Robt. S. Chatham has a majority of a straw vote taken. Any one who may be fortunate enough to read this article need

not take it for granted that it is an absolute certainty and have a political controversy over it. This state may not be right, but we will be able to tell you all about it in the next issue.

About one of the most inhuman acts perpetrated on a human being in the history of the San Bruno quarry was performed by Mr. Pat Martin, one of the straw bosses of that concern. His act has probably not been equalled in the history of San Mateo county. His utter disregard of human sympathy and just treatment of his fellow workmen came to light on Friday evening, October 24th. Harry Knauf is the fellow workman on whom Mr. Martin visited his wrath for no reason whatever, only perhaps for not spending his money where Mr. Martin was wont to have him cast it. Mr. Knauf has been working at the quarry perhaps three months and on the day that they were all laid off he was one of the many who drew their time and in two days thereafter was back again to work. He worked three days and a half or thereabouts, and was taken down with a malarial fever after working half a day in a rain storm which compelled all the men to quit work after being drenched to the skin. There are no accommodations for any one to dry themselves at the bunkhouses and the men who work at the quarry have not as many changes of clothing as perhaps Mr. Martin has, so the clothes they wear generally dry on the one wearing them. Through this cause this strong, healthy young man acquired a sickness which will probably remain in his system for many years. But the climax came when after a sickness of four days Mr. Pat Martin ordered him out of the bunkhouse. Mr. Knauf protested that it was raining heavily at the time and had no conveyance to take him to the hospital. Mr. Martin's reply to his pleading was: "I don't give a damn whether you are sick or not, get off the place, there is no more work for you here." This is not the first occurrence of a malicious feeling toward the workmen of this quarry. All this past summer and fall there have been a great many minor accidents where men have received mangled fingers, hands, toes, feet and legs injured to such an extent that a little sympathy toward the injured one would have been gratefully received. Often one can see some one with an arm in a sling or a foot stuck high in his heel in order to reach the cat line to get a little medical aid in San Francisco. Many times the injured parties have asked Chas. M. Connolly to take them the car line in order to receive more prompt attendance to their injuries. But they always receive the same reply: "No," or "Warren has no horse and buggy for you plugs that get hurt. You have not far to walk; it is only two miles to the cars, etc., etc." About the time Mr. Martin distinguished himself in this role, the timekeeper showed up and Mr. Martin asked him how much Harry Knauf had coming to him. This gentleman informed Mr. Martin that he had nothing coming, as he had been so many days idle and that his board had been continuously charged to him and therefore he had nothing coming to him. But this made no difference to Mr. Martin and the man had to get out. Imagine a sick man lying in bed and being charged up with a diet such as a man receives at this quarry, and then driven out in a rain storm penniless, friendless and alone. There is not a shadow of mercy nor a spark of manhood left in Mr. Martin.

## RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His kind wisdom, having seen fit to remove from this earth the highly esteemed and worthy sister of Sister Percy Anderson, let it be so

Resolved, That Wahunita Council No. 35, Degree of Pochontas, extends to the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy, trusting God to help them in their sorrow and distress.

A. F. Plymire, A. T. Brill, Mr. Hill, Committee.

## THE REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Republican rally at Butchers' Hall on Wednesday evening was a grand success. There was not a hitch or break in it. County Committee-man Tom Connolly added another leaf to his record as one of the most effective local managers the Republican party has had the good fortune to have in control for years. The house was packed. The audience was decorous, attentive and gave with enthusiasm from the beginning to the end. A goodly number of Democrats were present. The meeting was opened by W. J. Martin, chairman for the evening. Mr. Martin made a very forceful and logical address, mainly devoted to replying to the speech made by Mr. Braunhart at the Democratic rally of Monday evening, and the way he tore Mr. Braunhart's arguments to pieces was a treat. At the close of his speech he introduced Hon. Elwood Bruner as the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Bruner made the kind of a speech that counts. It was a calm, dispassionate and eloquent presentation of facts. It was a convincing address. Hon. H. W. Brown was the next speaker. This was Mr. Brown's first appearance here in this campaign. His speech was an able one. No one who listened to it doubts that Mr. Brown has the right kind of mental equipment and that he is the man who should represent this district in the Assembly. The Republicans of San Mateo County have reason to be proud of their faithful Assemblyman. He is an able man and what is better, he is a clean and honest man.

Hon. Jas. T. O'Keefe followed Mr. Brown in a telling speech on the general political issues of the campaign. Hon. Geo. C. Ross closed the meeting with one of his happy speeches. There was no hard common sense seasoned with humor. The people are getting acquainted with Mr. Ross and the more they see and hear him the better they like and the more confident do they become that he is just the man to make a most excellent Superior Judge for San Mateo County.

## FOR SALE.

Lot 50x140, with cottage of four rooms, bath, basement, laundry, etc. For price and terms apply to Mrs. H. M. Hawkins.

## RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His kind wisdom, having seen fit to remove from this earth the highly esteemed and worthy father of our Sister, Jessie Davis, let it be so

Resolved, That Wahunita Council No. 35, Degree of Pochontas, extends to the bereaved daughter and family their heartfelt sympathy, trusting God to help them in their sorrow and distress.

A. T. Brill, A. F. Plymire, Mr. Hill, Committee.

## HALLOW E'EN SOCIAL.

By Progress Camp No. 425, Woodmen of the World, for the benefit of Uniform Fund of Drill Team, Saturday evening, November 1, 1902, at Armour Hall, South San Francisco, Cal. Refreshments served at hall. Tickets, 50 cents; ladies free.

## FOR SALE.

Good improved business lot. Pays good interest on price asked. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

## FOR SALE.

A dwelling house, with chickens and chicken houses, near the packing house of the Western Meat Company. For price and terms inquire of R. P. Williamson.

Polling Places and Election Officers, First Township.

Election November 4, 1902.

## BADEN PRECINCT.

Polls at Butchers' Hall. Inspectors, M. Foley and H. J. Vandenbos. Judges, J. L. Wood and Ed. Farrell. Clerks, T. B. McGlothlin and Martin Raab. Ballot Clerks, Isaac Abrams and J. J. Kelly.

## COLMA PRECINCT.

Polls at White House. Inspectors, Peter Faber and John Ryan. Judges, John Biggio and Geo. Wight. Clerks, Geo. Luce and P. Gillogley. Ballot clerks, P. McCabe and A. E. Verlin-den.

## MILLBRAE PRECINCT.

Polls at Roberts' Hall. Inspectors, A. J. Carlton and Geo. Meekins. Judges, Matthew Kennedy and E. J. Crane. Clerks, D. Forbes and W. T. Casey. Ballot clerks, Robt. Pitcher and John Morey.

## TO BE VOTED FOR.

That the voters of San Mateo county may know what officers are to be elected on November 4, 1902, we publish the following complete list:

## STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.  
Lieutenant-Governor.  
Secretary of State.  
Controller.  
Treasurer.  
Attorney-General.  
Surveyor-General.  
Clerk of Supreme Court.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
Superintendent of State Printing.  
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (three to be elected).

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Representative in Congress, Fifth District.  
Member of Board of Equalization, Fourth District.  
Railroad Commissioner, Second District.  
COUNTY OFFICERS.  
Member of the Assembly, 53d Assembly District.  
Judge of the Superior Court.  
Sheriff.  
County Clerk.  
Auditor.  
Recorder.  
Tax Collector.  
District Attorney.  
Assessor.  
Treasurer.  
Superintendent of Schools.  
Coroner and Public Administrator.

## TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Members of Board of Supervisors in Townships Two and Five.  
Justice of the Peace.  
Constable.  
—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

## ELECTION CALENDAR.

The following dates having reference to the general election of 1902 may be of interest to voters:

## DAY OF ELECTION.

Tuesday, November 4, 1902.  
Polls open at 6 a. m. Close 5 p. m.

## CANVASS RETURNS.

November 10—Supervisors commence to canvass the returns and continue daily until completed.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

## NOTICE.

For Sale—Two cottages near the Postoffice. Four large rooms, hall, large pantry and bath each. Hot and cold water, electric bells. Size of lot, 50x140 feet. Will be sold if taken soon for \$2300, for the lot and two houses. For terms and particulars call on or address C. L. Benjamin, No. 113 Ninth street, San Francisco, Cal., or E. E. Cunningham at Post-office, South San Francisco, Cal.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## Paying a Debt in Japan.

A Japanese provincial journal has the following story of a debt: A peasant had borrowed the sum of 15 yen (\$7.50) on the security of a small house owned by him. The term for the repayment of the loan having come and gone, and the usurer seeing no immediate probability of getting his money back, the creditor was dummed to the verge of distraction. He alleged that he was unable properly to feed his family owing to the hard times and that it would not be until summer that his scanty acres would yield enough to pay the loan and interest. Nothing would satisfy the creditor but that the peasant should give up the house. "The house is mine," declared the usurer, "and if you do not turn out I am at liberty to burn it over your heads." This drove the peasant to desperation. Next day he appeared before the door of his oppressor with a cart containing seven large bags of ashes. He had taken the liberty, he said, to burn the house down himself, as it appeared immaterial to his creditor whether it was burned or not; here were the ashes; he hoped the usurer would be satisfied.

## REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are selling at steady prices.  
SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.  
HOGS—Hogs are in demand, but at easier prices.  
PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand, with some products lower.  
LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.  
CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8½¢; 2d quality, 8¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7½¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½¢; thin Cows, 4¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 140 to 250 lbs., 6½¢; over 250 to 300 lbs., 6¼¢; light, rough, heavy hogs, 4½¢; hogs weighing under 140 lbs., 6¢.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3½¢; LWS, 3¼¢; Spring Lambs, 4¼¢.

CATTLE—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 5¢; over 250 lbs., 4¼¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.  
BEEF—First quality steers, 7½¢; second quality, 6½¢; first quality cows and heifers, 6¢; second quality, 5½¢; third quality, 4½¢.

VEAL—Large, 6½¢; medium, 6¢; small, good, 5¢; common, 4½¢.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 7½¢; light, 8¢; Heavy Ewes, 7½¢; Light Ewes, 7¢; Spring Lambs, 8½¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 9¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 14½¢; picnic hams, 10½¢; Atlanta ham, 12¢; New York, shoulder, 11¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 21¢; light S. C. bacon, 20¢; med. bacon, clear, 14½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 15¢; clear, light bacon, 17¢; clear ex. light bacon, 17½¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl., \$10.50; do, hf-bbl., \$5.50; Family bbl., \$10.50; do, hf-bbl., \$5.50; Extra Mess, bbl., \$10.50; do, hf-bbl., \$5.50.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 14½¢; do, light, 14¢; do, Bellies, 14½¢; Extra Clear, bbls., \$30.00; hf-bbls., \$15.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$4.50; do, kits, \$1.15.

LARD—Prices are as follows:  
Tes. ¼-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.  
Compound 8¼ 8½ 8¼ 8¼ 9 9¼  
Cal. pure 13 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ 13½ 13½  
In 3-lb tins the price on each is ¼¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.35; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.35; 1s, \$1.35.

## IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

## DR. MARION THRASHER

Physician and Surgeon  
—OF—  
1170 Market St., San Francisco.

At the request of many of his patients, will establish permanently. . . . .

OFFICE HOURS:  
Every Morning from 7:30 to 9:30

—AT THE—  
LINDEN HOUSE,  
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County

Building and Loan

Association.

Assets, . . . \$175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,  
Redwood City, Cal.

## "Crusader"

UP-TO-DATE

\$3.50 Shoe



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Read locals.

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Painting and  
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In all its Branches.

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Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

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SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

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San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

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For the Celebrated Beers of the

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BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Real Thing.

A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Day Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

J. L. WOOD,  
Carpenter and General Jobbing  
Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

South San Francisco, Cal.

SIERRA POINT  
HOUSE

First-Class Family Resort

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

Only the Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Served.

Table First Class.

Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.

JOS. McNAMARA, Prop.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEANS

Something absolutely new and with which we have experimented for years.

One Bean makes one glass Artificial Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon); six Beans to the pint. Just the thing for travelers, and convenient for picnics, excursions, etc.

Contains all the virtue of the best whiskies without the deleterious effect. Made from the pure vegetable matter, and guaranteed to contain no poisonous or narcotic drugs of any description.

If a beverage is not desired, a Bean may be taken in the mouth without water, and the most exhilarating effect will be experienced.

BOX OF 12 BEANS 50¢.

The Beans retail at 10¢ each, and can be procured from any druggist, fancy grocer, or first-class bar. For sale in dining cars.



## NAPOLEON OF LABOR.

**John Mitchell Fairly Worshipped by the Anthracite Coal Miners.**  
A remarkable phase of the anthracite struggle in Pennsylvania is the blind confidence which the men place in their leader, John Mitchell, writes Walter Wellman. There is not a breath of criticism upon his generalship. Usually in a big strike there are plenty of dissatisfied men who think things could have been better managed had they been at the helm, but here no word of dissatisfaction with Mitchell can be heard. Americans and foreigners alike, they simply idolize him. They are ready at all times to obey every order he issues. If he were to tell the foreigners to go jump into the Wyoming River they would do it. They make a demi-god of him. Their faith in him is completely sublime. They have no more doubt that he is going to win the battle for them than they have of their joy over being in America instead of back in Poland, Italy or Hungary.

To a good many of the newly arrived miners John Mitchell is the one great man in the United States. Possibly they have heard of Pierpont Morgan, and have a dim idea that there is such a man as Theodore Roosevelt. But ask the first Hun or Poleander you meet on



PRESIDENT JOHN MITCHELL.

the street who is President of the United States and the odds are about even that he will reply:

"Johnny D'Mitch." John Mitchell, President of the U. M. W. of America, is the only president a good many of them ever heard of.

President Mitchell probably occupies a higher place in the confidence of his followers and of the public at large than any other labor leader America has known. His power for good or evil is something tremendous. Yet this young man of a little more than 30, who has spent fourteen years of his life underground, pick in hand and lamp upon his cap, is not in the least changed by his elevation to such an exalted position. The only effect it has had on him is to make him keenly, almost painfully, alive to his responsibility. A man of heart and conscience, he feels the burden. His daily and hourly prayer is that he may make no blunder which will bring unnecessary hardship upon his faithful followers or deprive them of any advantage which properly belongs to them.

Mr. Mitchell not only carries a tremendous responsibility as leader of the greatest labor strike known in the history of the United States, but he struggles along under a prodigious amount of work. He has scores of callers daily. He gets an average of 150 letters every twenty-four hours, and to every one of them he dictates an answer. A world of detail connected with the management of the relief department demands his attention, and the result of this activity is that the smooth-faced, black-eyed young Napoleon of organized labor is at his task an average of about eighteen hours per day.

### The Cause of Lightning.

Where does the superabundant electric energy of a thunderstorm come from? In the annual report of the United States Weather Bureau, condensation is credited with a large share in its production. When small, feebly charged particles of mist are welded together, as it were, into raindrops, since the potential increases as the square of the mass, a high tension may easily be developed. Ten drops, each charged to one thousand volts, will thus produce one drop charged to one hundred thousand volts. As soon as drops begin to form at the beginning of a storm, the relatively small tension of the atmosphere charges soon becomes enormously multiplied, and disruptive lightning discharges are the result.

### Making a Cautious Statement.

"I would like to ask you if you believe the plaintiff to be in the habit of speaking the truth?"

"Must I answer the question, Judge?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't see how I can give you a direct answer. I haven't spoken with the plaintiff for a week or more, and some habits are very quickly formed, you know."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

### World's Biggest Orchard.

The biggest orchard in the world is near Santa Barbara, in California. It covers 1,700 acres, and contains 10,000 olive trees, 3,000 walnuts, 10,000 almonds, and nearly 9,000 other fruit and nut trees.

### No Joke Either Way.

"It must be horrible to be buried alive."

"Well, it's no joke to be buried dead, either."—Ainslee's Magazine.

You can't convince a girl that marriage is a failure until after she tries it.

## How Williams Came To Go Back East

Williams of Rhode Island was down on his luck. He had been five years in the gold State, and had confidently looked forward to each succeeding year's enabling him to go back home and make things comfortable for the woman and little ones. But each succeeding year had found him precisely where the previous one had left him—a sanguine prospector, with a wealth of hope and a pitifully small outfit.

But this last find had been different. He had taken out sixty dollars a day for a week, and with this substantial evidence of coming prosperity had written a letter which filled the far-away home with sudden joy. Then the vein had disappeared, and he had picked and shoveled and hauled away dirt until his money was exhausted. But the gold was there, he was sure of it; and his confidence had induced the trader at Three Forks to advance him funds. However, there had been a shaft to sink, a solid rock to cut through; and it had all been expensive. When it was accomplished the money was gone—and there was no vein.

He was still confident; but the trader was angry, and had accused him of false pretenses. Only this morning he had received intimation that the Sheriff was about to levy on his mine—on his Molly, named after the dear one it was to do so much for.

He was aroused by approaching footsteps. When he looked up two men stood before him. One of them was the owner of the adjoining claim; the other was the Sheriff.

"I have come to—" began the officer.

"Yes, yes, I know." Williams of Rhode Island rose heavily to his feet. "It's all right. Just go ahead. I can do nothing."

The sheriff looked at him curiously.

"Oh, 'tain't quite so bad as that," he laughed. "I did 'low on makin' a levy; but Kansas here has been tellin' me something that has changed my plans. You needn't bother about the bill jest now."

"I s'pose you heerd 'bout my luck?" Kansas asked, blandly.

"I've got a pretty vein," Kansas went on frankly; "but hit dips to'ard you uns' land. If that's a pocket I 'low hit's acrost your line. I don't s'pose y'd be willin' to sell out, clean; but if y'll go pards I'll give ye ten thousand for a half share." He waited a moment, but as there was no reply, added: "I'll make it twenty for a clean job; but of course ye won't quit?"

Williams of Rhode Island looked down into the valley, and up the mountain; and then across to the east, where the sun was just rising above the pines.

"Yes, I'll quit," he said, huskily; "you can buy me out clean. I'm going home."—Philadelphia Times.

### FISHING IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

Trout Caught and Boiled in the Same Stream.

People returning from the west frequently have some wonderful stories to relate of how they caught trout in the Yellowstone Park and, without changing their seat, lifted the fish out of the stream of cold water, over into a boiling spring, and cooked it without removing it from the hook. These stories are all very well in their way, but when told in the manner above outlined one can safely put them down as yarns without the slightest foundation in fact. To catch a fish in a stream of cold water and lift it over into a spring of boiling water is one of the many curious things that are possible only in the Yellowstone Park, but, should the person so doing attempt to draw the fish out of the boiling spring the head would pull off the thoroughly boiled and perfectly soft body and he would thus lose the fish.

The most wonderful phenomenon of this sort in the Yellowstone Park is one that has thus far escaped those who are fond of telling big fish yarns, mainly for the reason that the locality lies outside the beaten track of travel and visitors and can only be reached after considerable difficulty. At the point in question a stream of clear, cold water flows through the park, receiving in its course the scalding hot waters of one of the numerous boiling springs of that region. This boiling water, as it reaches the cold stream, flows for a considerable distance along one bank before the waters finally mingle and become one in temperature.

Into this spring of boiling water, insects, bugs, toads, grasshoppers and the like are continually dropping and thus losing their lives, and all such insects are, as a matter of course, swept into the cold-water stream. Now in the cold water of this stream a number of hungry trout are continually skimming along the edge of the hot water, taking good care not to venture too close, for the purpose of snapping up and devouring the insects brought down by the hot water and which happen to float over into the cold water, or near enough the border for the trout to pick them up, so that it is possible for a fisherman sitting on the bank, to catch a trout, with a hook and line, draw him two feet from where he took the hook, and boil him good and done, all in the same stream, and without even lifting the fish from the water.

The fisherman would, of course, have to have a scoop net to remove the boiled trout from the water, for otherwise the head would pull off, leaving the body in the water. But, barring this, says the Washington Post, it is within the bounds of truth for one to

say that the Yellowstone is the only place on earth where it is possible to catch and cook a fish in the same stream.

### A FABLE FROM REAL LIFE.

How Author of "Fables in Slang" Lived Up to His Theory.

There is a class of people—and they are not all women, either—who cannot be convinced that whatever an author writes isn't autobiographical. If a man writes a love sonnet, he must be in love, a theory which, if carefully applied to some of our poets, would prove that they out-Solomon Solomon. Such persons are rather vexing, for one is sure they would never read Shakespeare's sonnets if they didn't believe there was a woman involved, and they simply glory in the fact that poor little David Copperfield is said to be the boy Dickens himself. To all such this story may have interest.

It is about a fable by George Ade, the past-master of slang. The fable tells of two men, the one who wouldn't learn botany, but got out and dug for the Rocks, or something of that sort; the other who said, "Nay, nay, a cultured mind is the real thing; I'll go through college, and then be it," or something of that sort. Anyway, the first who had "bloodshot hands" (that quotation is exact), got out and rustled for the cash so effectively that by the time the second was earning \$50 a week as a professor, and was still only an A. M., he came to the same college with \$50,000 he had forgotten to take out of his pocket when he changed his "pants" (the professor doubtless wore trousers), saw a new gymnasium was needed, gave the \$50,000 and was made a Ph. D. The laugh seemed to be on number two.

Now, according to James O'Donnell Bennett, who is well known in the theatrical circles, being now connected with the business end of Miss Marlowe's productions, George Ade himself might stand for number one in some way, and Bennett and several more for number two.

"You see," said Bennett, "before Ade was famous, when he was just a newspaper man with the rest, a lot of us used to have quarters in Chicago where we retired at night, and the day's grind was over, and studiously set about improving our minds. But Ade wouldn't join us. While we were reading the sixty-seventh volume of the 'Life of Johnson' he would be down in all sorts of joints, setting up cheap variety actors and the like to beer and ham sandwiches.

"George," we would tell him, 'you are not doing right by yourself. You should study and improve your mind, not waste your spare time in cheap and riotous living. Come with us; win culture, not slang.'

"But Ade kept on setting up the beer and learning slang. We cut the leaves in the sixty-eighth volume of Boswell. And now—and now, we have minds more or less improved, but Ade draws a salary of \$500 a week, and goes to the Waldorf! There's your fable, to the life."—New York Tribune.

### Where Wax Is Mined.

In several parts of the world a resinous substance called ozocerite and bearing considerable resemblance to beeswax is found, usually in connection with rock salt and coal. There are deposits in Austria, Russia, Roumania, Egypt, Algeria, Canada and Mexico, but ozocerite has, so far, not been discovered in sufficient quantities to pay for mining anywhere except in the district of Rorslav, in Austrian Galicia, and on an island on the west coast of the Caspian Sea.

In mining this mineral wax shafts are sunk until a bed or "nest" of ozocerite is struck. Then connecting galleries are driven. There is considerable danger and many lives have been lost in consequence of the sudden forcing up of the soft wax into the shafts by the enormous pressure to which it is subjected. It is used largely for manufacturing ceresin, says the Brooklyn Citizen, which is employed, together with beeswax, for making wax candles, as well as in the manufacture of phonographic cylinders, and for many similar purposes.

### Progress of Cremation.

That veteran advocate of cremation, Sir Henry Thompson, has published in the Lancet a statistical account of the progress of this movement which should interest those who regard cremation as the only satisfactory mode of disposing decently of the dead, having regard to the safety of the living. At Woking 2,097 cremations have taken place, beginning with 3 in the year 1885 and ending in 1901 with 273. In 1901 there were, besides 95 at Manchester, 40 at Liverpool, 18 at Glasgow, 17 at Hull and 2 at Darlington. Leicester will have a crematorium in a few months, and the institution in course of erection in the north of London will be ready before the close of 1902. The United States has 26 crematories, of which 24 are in use. At Fresh Pond, N. Y., 654 bodies were cremated in 1901, 666 at San Francisco (Odd Fellows), and 182 at Chicago. In Paris, from 1899 to 1901, 2,299 private cremations took place.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Taking Her Down.

May—Yes, I have accepted him. He says I'm a prize.

Pay—Consolation prize, I presume. Nobody else would have him.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Worst Patients of All.

Young Doctor—Which kind of patients do you find it the hardest to cure?

Old Doctor—Those who have nothing to do with them.—Judge.

The girl who learns to play the piano well must be mighty tired.



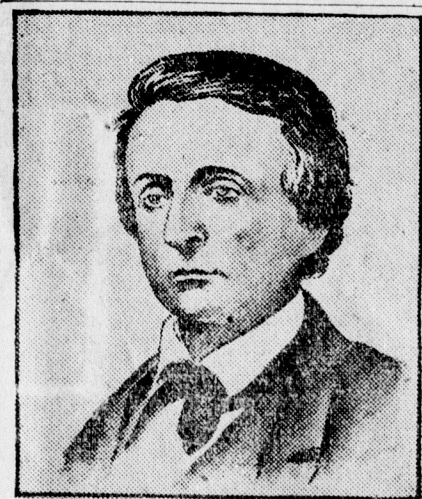
More than 30,000 dressmakers from various parts of the United States were either visitors to or participants in the dressmakers' convention that had a week's session in Chicago recently. It was the first one of its kind held in this country and its results were more than pleasing to all the participants as well as to those who organized the scheme.

A Denver dressmaker got the first prize. The dress she exhibited showed all the details of what is now the latest fashion. The gown was of dark blue veiling made up over a lighter shade of taffeta. The waist fitted loosely, was unshirred over the shoulders, but gathered firmly at the belt. The yoke was outlined by a circle of Russian lace overset by long pieces of tapestry. The sleeves were loose above the elbows. It was a beautiful effect and was complimented by all who saw it. The prize was \$50.

### "THE FIGHTING PARSON."

Gov. William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Was a Unique Figure.

Many unique characters stand out conspicuously in the religious history of the United States. There have been the originators of sects—like Joseph Smith, and Alexander Campbell, and Dowie. There have been men like Beecher and Talmage, and a host of others who combined with their knowledge of theology and the spiritual needs of men a grasp of other questions which had to do with material things. There have been broad-minded and strong-minded men of the cloth whose bold utterances have had an in-



GOV. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

fluence in shaping the trend of public affairs, who dared combat popular opinion and whose principles and theories ultimately triumphed. They were not seekers after the bauble of popularity. To enthrone right and justice was their aim. Of such as these was William Gannaway Brownlow, one of the most fearless men who ever spoke from a pulpit or turned the stream of his thought into the columns of the press. A plant sprung up on Virginia soil, he was transplanted to the Cumberland Mountains, where he flourished and blossomed and decayed. Throughout the land he was known as "the fighting parson," yet a more peaceable man never lived. Eventually the people of his State came to respect his sincerity, the nobility of his character and the power of his intellect and manifested their esteem by electing him to high office.

Brownlow was born in Wythe County, Virginia, in August, 1805, and was left an orphan at 11. He became a carpenter, and besides earning a living earned enough to obtain for himself a fair English education. At the age of 21 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for ten years labored as an itinerant preacher in the Southern mountains. He was preaching in John C. Calhoun's district, in South Carolina, in the campaign of 1828, and achieved great notoriety for his opposition to Calhoun. He opposed nullification, and this made him unpopular—something most young men of 23 do not care to be. His efforts in behalf of Methodism continued until 1838, when he became the editor of the Knoxville Whig. His trenchant editorials, his hot debates and his absolute fearlessness won for him a national reputation. It was not long before he was known as the "fighting parson," an appellation whose propriety he denied.

In 1843 he opposed Andrew Johnson for Congress, but failed of election. He was a staunch advocate of slavery, and his denunciations of the abolitionists smacked of the style which Henry Watterson now employs when writing of his political foes. But his loyalty to the Union was unbounded, and he had no sympathy for those who urged the separation of the States. As the war approached, his editorials became

more and more bitter and brought upon him the opposition of the Southerners who favored an independent government. He stood between two fires. The North did not like him because he favored slavery, the South reviled him for his defense of the National government. As his enemies increased the thunder of his editorial eloquence increased in volume. When from every other house in Knoxville the Union flag had disappeared it still floated over his. Finally his paper was suppressed, he was driven from his home, captured and imprisoned, but in the whale's belly of a Confederate prison he proved as uncomfortable an occupant as Jonah, and was spewed forth and set within the Union lines. Coming North, he addressed large audiences and awakened great enthusiasm in favor of the enlistment of troops. His family was expelled from Knoxville, and together they traveled through the northern part of the country, where he spoke in all the principal cities. Many people of the North who had previously been unfriendly now realized that they had been mistaken in their estimate of the man's character. A similar state of mind possessed the Tennessee folk, for when peace had been declared and reconstruction had followed the turbulence of the war, Brownlow was twice elected Governor of the State. In his first message he advocated the removal of the negro population to a separate territory and declared it bad policy to give them the ballot. In 1867 his combativeness found play in a conflict with the mayor of Nashville over the manner in which judges of election should be appointed, and the United States troops were ordered to Nashville to sustain the Governor. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate and served six years, at the end of which period he was succeeded by ex-President Andrew Johnson. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville and until his death continued the publication of the Whig.

### DOG ON HER MONUMENT.



Curious and strange is a monument which was recently erected in the principal cemetery at Milan, over the grave of a lady named Leonilda Monti. During her life she was a great lover of animals, and the dog sculptured beside the tall tombstone is designed to perpetuate this fact. The monument is attracting much attention.

### Keeps Him Tight Right Along.

"Don't you ever get tired doing nothing?" asked the housekeeper.

"Lady," replied the tramp, "I git so tired doin' nothin' dat I can't do nothin' else."—Philadelphia Record.

### She Was Up in Arms.

And so he kissed you unawares, Fell victim to your charms; And were you angry? "Well—I was—Well—I was up in arms."—Houston Post.

## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Yankee Ingenuity Found Expedients to Prevent Decay of Stone.

The process of stone preservation now being used on the exterior of the new government printing office in Washington, the largest printing establishment in the world, is a product of Yankee ingenuity and was first employed in rescuing from decay the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City, seventeen years ago.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The obelisk, or or Cleopatra's needle, as it is more popularly known, began to show evidences of crumbling decay in 1885, although it had withstood the rigors of air and element since 1560 B. C., when it was erected in the Temple of Amen at Heliopolis, Egypt. A few years before Christ was born it was removed to Alexandria, and placed in the Temple of Caesar during the reign of Augustus Caesar. In 1877 the Khedive of Egypt presented the ancient monolith to the United States, and after consuming three years in its removal to this country, it was set up in Central Park in 1881. The pedestal is nine feet, four and one-half inches square at the base, is seven feet high and weighs 49 tons. The monolith is 70 feet in height, is seven feet square at the base, five and one-half feet square at the apex and weighs 224 tons. The destructive effects of our climate had already accomplished some damage on its surface—780 pounds of loose stone being removed before measures were taken to preserve it.

A commission composed of prominent scientists examined the stone and decided that the wearing away was caused by the action of acids and alkalies in the air, resulting from the coal consumed. The commission resolved to employ the Caffal paraffine process of waterproofing the obelisk. Paraffine, which is known to resist the action of all acids and alkalies, was used as a base, and the compound after being spread over the surface, was set into the stone by means of heat.

The process did not change the natural color and texture of the stone, and checked the decay. So satisfactory was the result of the experiment that the same treatment has been since adopted by builders throughout the country.

### MARRIED A DYING MILLIONAIRE.

An operation that might prove fatal being decided upon as a last resort to cure Millionaire Bradford B. McGregor, New York, a Standard Oil magnate, he hastily married Miss Clara Schlemmer, a beautiful society girl, while he lay on his sick bed. They had been



MRS. BRADFORD MCGREGOR.

engaged for some time. McGregor did not recover from the operation, and his fair bride found herself widowed in a few days. Before the ordeal McGregor, it is said, had made a will leaving his wife \$1,000,000, in case of his death. During his critical illness she nursed him with devoted care. McGregor was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, his former home.

### To Make Green Tea.

One of the most notable discoveries of recent years is this, which has just rewarded the efforts of the department of agriculture. It is a process of making green tea without the use of chemicals. When the leaf is dried in the ordinary way the oxygen of the atmosphere unites with a natural ferment in the leaf and turns it black. To preserve the color of the leaf and make a green tea two deadly poisons are usually employed, says the Washington Star.

The new discovery is that by heating the leaves to a high temperature the ferment is killed, oxygenation prevented, and the green color of the leaf is retained. Secretary Wilson shows some samples of beautiful green tea grown in South Carolina and made by the new process. As the problem of making green tea without the use of chemicals has puzzled scientists and tea growers for years Mr. Wilson is highly satisfied with the success of his experiments.

With the labor of the little negroes, the cheapest labor in the world, tea is a very profitable crop in South Carolina.

### Illiteracy in Italy.

No less than 1,132,257 of Italy's town population above the age of 15 are illiterate. This means that, of the whole population, ten and a quarter millions can neither read nor write.



# Parents' Responsibility

It is the right of every child to be well born, and to the parents, it must look for health and happiness. How inconceivably great is the responsibility, and how important that no taint of disease is left in the blood to be transmitted to the helpless child, entailing the most pitiable suffering, and marking its little body with offensive sores and eruptions, catarrh of the nose and throat, weak eyes, glandular swellings, brittle bones, white swelling and deformity.

How can parents look upon such little sufferers and not reproach themselves for bringing so much misery into the world? If you have any disease lurking in your system, how can you expect well developed, healthy children? Cleanse your own blood and build up your health, and you have not only enlarged your capacity for the enjoyment of the pleasures of life, but have discharged a duty all parents owe to posterity, and made mankind healthier and happier.

There is no remedy that so surely reaches deep-seated, stubborn blood troubles as S. S. S. It searches out even hereditary poisons, and removes every taint from the blood, and builds up the general health. If weaklings are growing up around you, right the wrong by putting them on a course of S. S. S. at once. It is a purely vegetable medicine, harmless in its effects, and can be taken by both old and young without fear of any bad results.

Write us about your case, and let our physicians advise and help you. This will cost you nothing, and we will also send our book on blood and skin diseases.

**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.**



## Topic Times

Eight new theaters will be opened in New York city within the next eighteen months.

Trondtjem, the northernmost town of an isle in Norway, is as far from Berlin as Rome is.

For the first time on the Italian coast a shark has attacked and devoured a bather in the sea near Naples.

San Francisco leads American cities with the largest ratio of suicides, or 39.1 per 100,000 of population.

Over 100,000 hogheads of tobacco are now in store at Liverpool, which has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world.

In a recent number of the Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal, Sir Arthur Mitchell holds that dreamless sleep is a myth.

In 1900 France exported 3,000 horses more than she imported, whereas Germany had to import 90,000 more than she exported.

Georgia fruit growers are claiming that the peach crop of their State yields more money to the producers than does the cotton crop.

The two American cities in which the number of colored inhabitants is increasing most largely are Washington and Philadelphia.

A summer loan exhibition of Japanese art at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, London, was visited by 90,000 people, chiefly of the poorer classes.

The Shah of Persia owns the biggest diamond, the Sultan of Turkey the biggest ruby and the Pope will shortly possess the biggest topaz in the world.

Berlin has its first female barbers—the wife and daughter of a hair-dresser. In Bohemia, Hungary and Scandinavia there are many women barbers.

Chicken stealing has become so common in southeastern Kansas that the Anti-Horse Thief Association has decided to enlarge its scope and go after this class of criminals.

Worthless Husband—Going to leave me, are you, Moll? Didn't you take me for better or worse? Long Suffering Wife—Yes; but you are absolutely the worst. I didn't take you for that.—Chicago Tribune.

General Kitchener recently declined to be interviewed by a soldier who has since his return from South Africa turned journalist. "Always pleased to see and do anything for any one who has served under me, but you know I never—." Then he smiled and shook his head.

"What ever became of that prehistoric man who was dug up in Kansas about two months ago?" asked the individual who reads the papers. "He is being worked up into prehistoric novels," explains the man who keeps pace with literary progress.—Baltimore American.

Field laborers in Spain rarely get more than 10 cents a day. Their sole food is a soup made of oil, water, garlic and bread. Many cannot endure twelve to fourteen hours of hard work in the broiling sun on such fare, and faint in the fields. About 5 per cent of them die annually.

The per capita debt of Boston is \$30 more than that of New York City. After New York, with a per capita debt of \$115, come Cincinnati with \$82, Baltimore with \$78, Pittsburgh with \$68, Buffalo with \$45, Philadelphia with \$42, Cleveland with \$34, St. Louis with \$33 and Chicago with \$10.

The carbon pencils which are used in the ordinary electric arc-light are manufactured by a trust which supplies three-quarters of all that are used in the world. One of its plants alone covers twenty-five acres, and has eighteen acres of floor space; it employs 500 men, and can make 4,000,000 carbons a week.

One hundred and ninety-nine thousand is the ratio of representation of the new Congress apportionment. Wyoming and Nevada have collectively 134,000 inhabitants, and in addition to two Representatives they have four Senators, a total of six Congressmen for fewer than 135,000 inhabitants.

There is a feminine and a masculine type of mind. The former depends chiefly on memory and is reproductive. The latter relies on reasoning and is creative. The mind of the man of science is masculine, that of the clergyman feminine. Not every woman possesses a feminine mind, though many men have little else.

The German Crown Prince recently caused much embarrassment to the railway officials at Bonn by insisting upon traveling fourth-class when making an excursion to Leach with some fellow-students. He stated that he preferred traveling fourth-class, as the carriages were better ventilated than any other compartments on the line.

Maxim Gorki, the celebrated Russian novelist, was for years little better than a tramp. At fifteen he ran away from home, and up to the age of twenty-five he scarcely had sufficient food to keep him alive. He worked as a day laborer, a sawyer, a cook and a lighterman. Then he heard that free instruction could be obtained at Kazan, and, having no money to pay for his journey, he walked there—a distance of over six hundred miles.

A naturalist has been making observations on the toilets of certain ants, and has discovered each insect goes through most elaborate ablutions. They are not only performed by herself, but by another, who acts for the time as lady's maid. The assistant starts by washing the face of her companion, and

then goes over the whole body. The attitude of the ant that is being washed is one of intense satisfaction. She lies down with all her limbs stretched loosely out; she rolls over on her side, even her back, a perfect picture of ease.—Philadelphia Record.

## THE MORMON'S FOURTH WIFE.

How Joan Merrivale Regarded the Bargain.

Mrs. Merrivale had watched the approach of the Mormon with a thrill of foreboding. That her handsome, high-spirited Joan should enter such a life seemed unendurable; yet, after all, what brighter prospect could she hope for? Better not to taste young love than to learn its bitterness, as she herself had done, says Lippincott's Magazine. Still, she could not be reconciled to the marriage nor bring herself to deck the girl for her bridal, and when the wedding day came she feigned illness to avoid being present at the ceremony.

"Perhaps it's all for the best, Joan," she had said, "I'm not saying it isn't, but when I look back on my happy wedding-day I can't see you married to this man, who can't cherish you without insulting the best woman that ever breathed."

"That's just it," exclaimed Joan in reply. "I ain't afraid to marry the old fellow, I'd rather be an old man's darling than a young man's slave any day; but if I thought it'd hurt dear old Mother Evelyn I'd put my right hand in the fire first. But he never goes nigh her anyway, if he can help it, and I can see to it that she's a lot more comfortable than she is now. You needn't be afraid but what I'll get along with Apostle Jones—he'll not boss me around as he has Sarah Mary and Christine, I can tell you."

The mother could only sigh at the girl's confidence. Oh blessed ignorance of maidenhood, what a price you oft-times pay for innocence.

"As for happy marriages," Joanna continued, "there ain't none in this country. So cheer up, Mumsey. Just think what it'll be to have an apostle for a son-in-law, and you shall have some of the comforts, too, in your old age."

The mother's was not the only protest. There was a lover in the case, and he pleaded eloquently against this desertion, but in vain.

"I'll not deny I'm fond of you," Joan answered him, "and if we were back in the dear old Vermont mother tells about, I'd marry you in a minute, but I can't trust you here, Hyrum. You're over-fond of a pretty face. When the bloom had left mine you'd be taking another wife, just like the rest of them. I couldn't stand that. I'd not care with Apostle Jones."

"Joan, let's go to the States then; but I'd have no other wife, no matter how hard the elders preached!"

"That's what father said, but he broke my mother's heart just the same. As for going to the States, how could we go?"

So the deed was done, and it is to be hoped that the recording angel dropped the traditional tear over this ruin of another young life, but it caused not a ripple of pity in the community of the saints. Nor did its victim consider herself an object of pity, any more than does Miss Blank who marries millions or a title.

"Why Don't You Get a Coach?"

Until about the last twenty years of the eighteenth century no self-respecting man dared appear in the streets carrying an umbrella. If any more venturesome man did so, he was sure to be hailed by the mob as "a mining Frenchman," and asked, "Frenchman, why don't you get a coach?" Much of this opposition to the general use of umbrellas originated with the chairmen and drivers of hackney coaches, who naturally regarded wet weather as a godsend, and viewed the parasol with dislike as being harmful to their trade.

But it is useless to oppose the march of progress, and in time the umbrella began to rise steadily to its present position. Umbrellas and sunshades used to be carried in a way the reverse of the present fashion, or, as we should say, upside down. They had a ring at the top, by which they could be held on the finger and hung up in the house; the wooden handle terminated in a rounded point, to rest on the ground.

To-day the umbrella is ubiquitous. In summer no lady considers her costume complete without the finishing touch of a dainty parasol, while to men the umbrella has become one of the necessities of daily life.

Proving a Panama Hat.

A young man, wearing a fine Panama hat, sat riding calmly in a trolley car the other night, when three young girls got on and began to annoy him by such stage whispers as these: "Get on to the pseudo-panama." "It's a cheap man that would wear a fake hat."

"Say, girls, it's made of matting, I believe."

The youth took off his hat, rolled it up into a tight ball no bigger than a baseball and put it in his coat pocket. "You couldn't do that with a fake hat," he said to the young women, and they, says the Philadelphia Record, at the rebuke, blushed, giggled and changed the subject of their conversation.

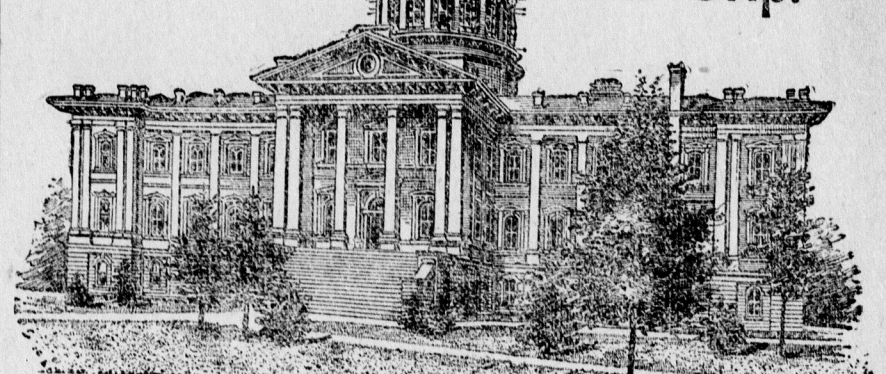
The World's Oldest Writing.

The oldest piece of writing in the world is on a fragment of a vase found at Nippur. It is an inscription in picture writing, and dates to 4,500 years before Christ. The University of Pennsylvania has obtained it.

Photographs have no brains, yet they talk fluently. The same may be said of dudes.

## GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

### A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Pe-ru-na is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for colds, coughs and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps

it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:  
Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments. Yours very truly,  
W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

### The Last Request.

An amateur sportsman had mistaken a calf for a deer, and the calf was breathing its last.

"T-tell mother," gasped the dying martyr, addressing the sympathetic sheep that stood near by—"t-tell mother t-t-t that I died game!"

Another struggle, and the agony was over.—Chicago News.

Some one should invent a powder to take when you feel that yearning to tell a secret confided to you.—Aitchison Globe.

### At the Horse Show.

McBrier—Did yez ever see a horse jump folve feet over a fence?  
McSwatt—Of've seen 'em jump four feet over. I didn't know that a horse had folve feet!—Indianapolis News.

A message travels over an ocean cable at about 700 miles a second.

### Not Always Lucky.

"Do yez believe that odd numbers are lucky?"  
"Well, I'd rather be the father of twins than triplets."—New York Times.

Julius Caesar built roads more than two thousand years ago that still remain.

**WET WEATHER HATS**

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING

ON SALE EVERYWHERE FREE CATALOGUES OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

HAVE THE SAME POINTS OF EXCELLENCE AND GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

**The Keeley Treatment**

CURES ALL LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS WITHOUT FAIL

Endorsed by United States Government. Call at the Institute or write for information.

**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**  
1170 Market Street, Donohoe Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**

Genuine **Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of *W. D. Wood*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GRATULATIONS MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *W. D. Wood*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES**

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world. W. L. Douglas makes and sold more men's Good-year Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer. \$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

**W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOES**

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1899 sales, \$1,163,820 | 1902 sales, \$2,340,000

Best Imported and American Leathers, Heyl's Patent Galf, Emmet, Box Galf, Galf, Vici Kid, Corona Galf, Wat. Kangaroo, East Color Epsleto used.

Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c extra. *Titus, Catalog Free.*

**W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.**

**DYSPEPSIA**

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS, and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**

**Cascarets**

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

**CURE CONSTIPATION.**

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

**NO-TO-BAC**

Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper.

S. F. N. P. U. No. 44, 1902.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**

CURES WHILE ALL LIVES FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

**CONSUMPTION**

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *W. H. P. H. P.*

Young men who do not like dry subjects should never take up the study of law.

The three Van der Nallen brothers, who are conducting the engineering school of that name in San Francisco, have this year been unable to supply the demand for young engineers; also, surveyors and draughtsmen have been very scarce all summer.

Sheep have this advantage over cattle in that they can pick a good living off of land which is too thin to grow good grazing fat cattle.

**Never Sickens, Weakens or Gripe.**

A constipation cure that pleases your palate, pleases your stomach, pleases your pocket—Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Under ordinary conditions two months is sufficient to finish off sheep, but they must be in a good, thrifty condition at the start.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds. JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence or they will soon deteriorate.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Wool is a product that depends upon the condition of the soil. The carcass is the soil out of which it grows.

**FITS Permanently Cured.** No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. J. C. Kline, Ltd., 281 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sheep graze very closely and may injure the pastures considerably at this time unless watched.

We must always have two great parties in all great nations—one to keep the other from getting impure and unholy.

A sheep well kept will shear a heavier and better fleece than one poorly kept.

**ADAMS' SARSAPARILLA PILLS**

Are purely vegetable and chocolate coated. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia, etc. 10c, 25c box. Sold by all druggists.

With sheep it is the quality of the flock more than its size upon which the profit depends.

We are not to blame because you have Rheumatism; but you are—if you do not try Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

While sheep may live with very little care, if the best results with them are realized they must be given good treatment.

## Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."

L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor, if he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

towne  
the ill-  
whole  
illness



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** or **Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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